

RESTRY

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



POTENTIAL BEEF

CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

JUNE 1948

THIS ISSUE: SAY, POWNER • OREGON STORY • CUTS ON THE MESA • HOPE HEARING

Demand for meat

THE PER CAPITA consumption of meat in the United States has varied from year to year with a high of 163 pounds in 1908 and a low of 116 pounds in 1935. Obviously it would be helpful to livestock producers if it could be determined just how much meat the consuming public wants and is willing to pay a reasonable price to get.

It does not seem probable, however, that an exact and stable figure exists. Demand varies from time to time and an amount of meat which might be adequate at one time might be too much or too little at another time.

Research reveals there is a close association between the total amount of money which people receive (the national income) and the amount of money which they will pay for meat. On an average they will spend for meat about 5 to 6 per cent of their income. The percentage is highest in years of low income—when most of their money has to be spent for essentials—and lowest in years of high income when luxuries get a larger portion. In 1941—before rationing and ceiling prices interfered with freedom of markets—the national income was approximately

97 billion dollars and people spent 5.7 per cent of their income for meat. In 1908 when their income was only about 20 billion dollars they spent 6.75 per cent for meat. Of course the 5.7 per cent in 1941 meant very much larger expenditures in actual dollars than did the 6.75 per cent in 1908 but because of the huge variations in national income the percentage comparison gives the best indication of what to expect.

A study of the past makes it evident that the livestock and meat industry—producers, packers and retailers—can do themselves the most good by co-operating actively and effectively, first in promoting greater appreciation of the importance of meat in the diet, and second, in building good will for themselves and their product. The advertising done by the retailers and meat packers is directed toward the first objective. The second objective depends on the degree of understanding, respect and cooperation existing among the retailers, packers and producers. No one of them can continuously benefit at the expense of others. If one benefits, all benefit. They are like three men in a boat.

ARMOUR and Company

"Double Strength" Immunity is in Each SMALL (1 cc) Dose of **FRANKLIN** CONCENTRATED CULTURE **BLACKLEG BACTERINS**

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PINK EYE POWDER**
In Puffer Tubes
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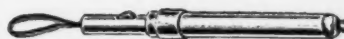
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SPEED UP MOVEMENT!
AVOID BRUISING!



FRANKLIN VACCINES SUPPLIES

CUTTER SINCE 1897 Roundup

In common with a lot of other folks, I'm a softie when it comes to horses—and I guess that's why I get so worked up about sleeping sickness. Hate to stick my neck out by telling some earnest stockmen that they're kidding themselves—but when it comes to encephalo, that's about the size of it.

Every few years, this disease kills off a raft of valuable horses. In one area last year, 2,800 horses and mules were dead before control measures got under way—and the disease had also spread to human beings, killing two children.

First thing I always ask in cases like that is "Were the animals vaccinated?" Like as not the owners come back with "Course not. We haven't seen any encephalo around here in years!"

Well, the answer to that one is all tied up in human nature. When a fellow gets burned, he plays safe next year—and vaccinates. Result, no encephalo. A year or two passes—still no outbreaks. Then—kidding himself into thinking encephalo is a dead duck, he skips the vaccinating entirely. You can guess what happens.

Right now is the best time to vaccinate—before the end of June for sure—because encephalo gets in its worst licks in August or September. Cutter Encephalo Vaccine (the chick embryo kind) does a first rate job of stopping the disease, and immunity lasts for months.

Seems we can't keep up with the good results folks are having with our Penicillin in oil and wax. Had a letter recently from a nationally known cattleman, who used Cutter Penivet* O. W. on flu calves. Here's what he says:

"In my opinion this is the greatest flu medicine I've found and I definitely give it credit for saving at least four and possibly five of these calves. They are worth between \$80 and \$90 each, so we don't have to save many to pay for the Penicillin."

Looks like Penicillin's a "wonder drug" for animals, too—don't overlook it if you get a case of flu or pneumonia. It's effective treatment for anthrax and shipping fever, and it knocks mastitis for a loop.

*Cutter trade name.

Jim

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley 1, California

Letters TO THE EDITOR

DRYING WINDS—We have wintered very well. Got $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-inch of rain (early May) over the southeastern part of the state. Stock all improving. Everyone very lightly stocked. High winds drying out ranges.—J. J. Lane, Chaves County, N. M.

GOOD WORK—I got one member last year; Earl Rice said he joined . . . May get another or two this year. It's a little dry but not too bad.—J. M. Wight, Rosebud County, Mont.

TOUGH WINTER'S WORK—I am enclosing check (for dues) . . . Just found your notice in accumulated mail when I got in to the home ranch. The past three months have been very busy pulling cattle out of river and snowdrifts, and dishing out hay, etc. Haven't seen a human being oftener than once every two weeks since January and then it was generally a shepherd . . . Well, I will have to curry the ticks off old Sundown and poke those dogies back on the mountain before they all bog down in the mud and quicksand. So long. Will likely be hearing from you again next spring.—H. A. Shank, Moffat County, Colo.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE—We had an open winter here in southwestern North Dakota; very little snow and no long cold spells. Cattle wintered on the range with little or no hay feeding. Calf crop looks good, with very little loss, due to the nice weather this spring. Enclosing check for another year—keep up the good work.—Otto C. & Karnes Johnson, Slope County, N. D.

PROPER SPIRIT—Enclosed is check for 1948 dues. Things don't look too good to me down here this spring. I am out of the cattle business now; have been for almost three years. I do not own a cow but am still with the cowman, just the same.—T. G. Walker, Mohave County, Ariz.

FROM AN OLD-TIMER—I am over 81 years old and sold my ranch and cattle in 1945. The money I accumulated during 60 years raising cattle was worth 100 cents on the dollar, and now those are worth about 35 cents. If I live long, the taxes and other obligations will break me . . . With best wishes.—Edward A. Brown, El Paso County, Colo.

THANK YOU—I handle very few cattle . . . am carrying the membership with you mainly to show, in a small way, my appreciation of your efforts.—Graham P. Stewart, Young County, Tex.

CHANGE NOTED—Due to being transferred, I am requesting change of address. I hope I won't miss an issue. Been in Nevada since 1931 as district ranger; have enjoyed most pleasant relations with the stockmen.—T. David Hansen, Moab, Utah.

A TRUE PIONEER—Enclosed you will find check to help out; I know this grand work has got to go on for the protection of the cowman. I am an old man, 83 years old; been in the cow business all my life and am one of the three living charter members of the New Mexico association and one of the few old trail drivers that's left to tell the tale. I have crossed every canyon and river and plain from southern Texas to Milk River in Canada on horseback in the long trail drives many years ago.—R. P. Pankey, Sierra County, N. M.

EFFECTS OF DROUTH—Due to drouth conditions we've sold down to 10 head.—Thomas E. Griffin, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.

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America Must Choose

A WIDELY CIRCULATED farm magazine suggests that maybe farmers ought to have a guaranteed income. This isn't much different from the notion many Americans not on farms have, that the government should see to it that every man gets a good living. And many people believe in a "wave of the future" that is sweeping humanity into a new way of life.

These things can be had, we suppose, if you pay the price. And the price is not in dollars alone. Donald R. Richberg, labor lawyer, in a thoughtful, widely quoted speech to the third National Conference on Citizenship, said that national and state governments in the United States were not intended as instruments for the establishment and control of a socialized economy controlled by a practically unlimited national authority.

"When such a national government is established, the American people will no longer be free citizens enjoying self-government. They will become the subjects of a totalitarian government . . . of an all-powerful ruling class operating a lawfully established police state.

"That is why Americans must choose today whether they wish to remain free citizens, faithful to the government established by the Constitution, or whether they really believe

that that form of government has outlived its usefulness.

"Let us be resolute and uncompromising in our opposition to reactionary reform that calls itself liberalism. Let us have strength in our conviction that when men lose faith in the only form of government in which individual liberty is preserved, they lose faith in themselves. Then they are no longer free men and women. They are willing to sell liberty for a promise of security.

"If a citizen of the United States believes that his government should control all property rights, and should accept responsibility for providing all citizens with employment and a state-regulated income, and should establish an economic and social equality for all citizens, he cannot be faithful to our form of government.

"That concept of government is not written into our Constitution. It is written into the constitution of Communist Russia."

From the practical standpoint, these smooth offers of everything for everybody, instead of our tradition of reward on merits, just don't work out indefinitely; we would be deluding ourselves if we thought they did. But in this country the choice is still up to the men and women who people it, and it is fervently hoped that the right choice will be made.

CLEAN UP NOW—NOT AFTER A FIRE

The Balance Wheel

THE LOWER HOUSE of Congress has approved a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act and has made it a condition that concessions in future agreements be subject to congressional approval. The purpose of this is to safeguard domestic industries and labor against destructive tariff bargaining.

Recurring tariff reductions made under the trade agreements act have finally pared the tariffs in this country down to a 100-year low. The cattleman naturally has objected to this and has been urging that the Tariff Commission be revitalized and given power to fix tariff rates as occasion may demand or that Congress take back its tariff fixing power. The new bill proposes a combination of such powers. So it provides about the kinds of machinery for writing tariffs that the industry has favored. It would honor and retain the agreements already entered into by the United States.

Our form of government is set up under a system of checks and balances and the proposed measure wisely applies that American way under which one branch of our government would have a check on another branch—in this case, a congressional check on the administrative body.

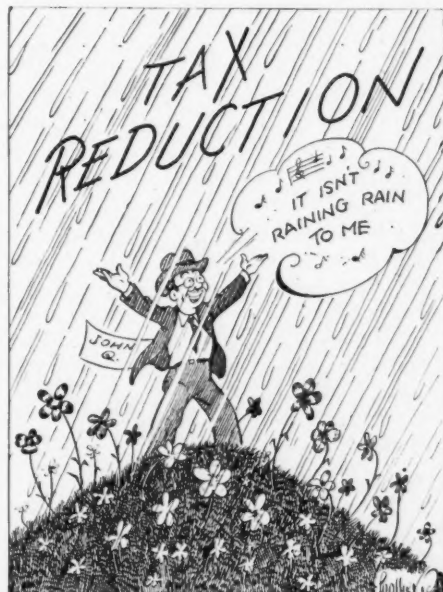
Strong Evidence

A TELLING POINT in the mooted question, Should all cattle be tested for Bang's and reactors be slaughtered? is made in this quotation from Veteri-

narian I. Forest Huddleston of the Michigan State College:

"From July, 1934, to Jan. 1, 1942, 51,432,162 cattle were tested by the agglutination test in cooperation with the various state animal disease control laboratories. The number of cattle so tested that were found to be infected and were eliminated and slaughtered was 2,235,805 (4+ per cent). The removal of such a large number of sources of infection during those eight years has thus far had little, if any, effect in reducing the incidence of Brucellosis in human beings."

APRIL SHOWERS



A Marketing Help

THE Du Pont Market Research Division has come up with the interesting information that its surveys show 38.2 per cent (about two of every five) of the purchases made in supermarkets are in the extra, unplanned category. The easy-to-see, easy-to-reach and, above all perhaps, attractive way in which merchandise is presented apparently accounts for this spur-of-the-moment kind of buying. For the economy-minded housewife investing in a piece of prepackaged meat for roasting, for instance, there is a special recipe book suggesting ways for cooking and using leftovers. This book is attached to the cellophane wrapping.

This manner of presenting meat possibly results in a more even usage of the products of the livestock industry. It is reasonable to believe that attractively packaged less expensive cuts will find a ready market among buyers who under the old system did not go to the trouble of hunting them down.

Bank Up Facts

IF YOU run across any item that you think will help the livestock industry in its public relations work, clip it and send it to F. H. Sinclair, Public Relations Adviser, American National Live Stock Association, Sheridan Press Bldg., Sheridan, Wyo. When you send in the items give the name of the publication from which you get it and date of issue.

The material that Mr. Sinclair receives will be catalogued and cross-indexed and will be available to those wanting factual information about the livestock industry for talks, articles or other uses.

Developments IN MEXICO

Harry H. Johnson of Houston, Tex., who has had extensive experience as a business executive, has been appointed special assistant to the secretary of agriculture in connection with the USDA's foot-and-mouth disease program in co-operation with the Republic of Mexico. In addition, he will be a consultant to the chief of the BAI. The United States staff in Mexico now includes about 500 veterinarians, technicians and other specialists, and latest reports indicate that the outbreak is now being well controlled in central Mexico more than 300 miles south of the United States border. Mr. Johnson will maintain offices in both Mexico City and Washington, D. C. Appointment was made after consultations with Mexican officials both in diplomatic posts and in the joint commission that is conducting the campaign against the disease. Such an appointment has been urged by congressional leaders and several livestock groups as a means of reducing the administrative responsibilities of the technical staff and thereby increasing the effectiveness of the campaign.

Strategic gains in the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine area show an aggregate of more than 7,000 square miles. This is based on the most recent USDA information. Decisions to move parts of the quarantine line southward resulted from inspections of more than 50,000 cattle

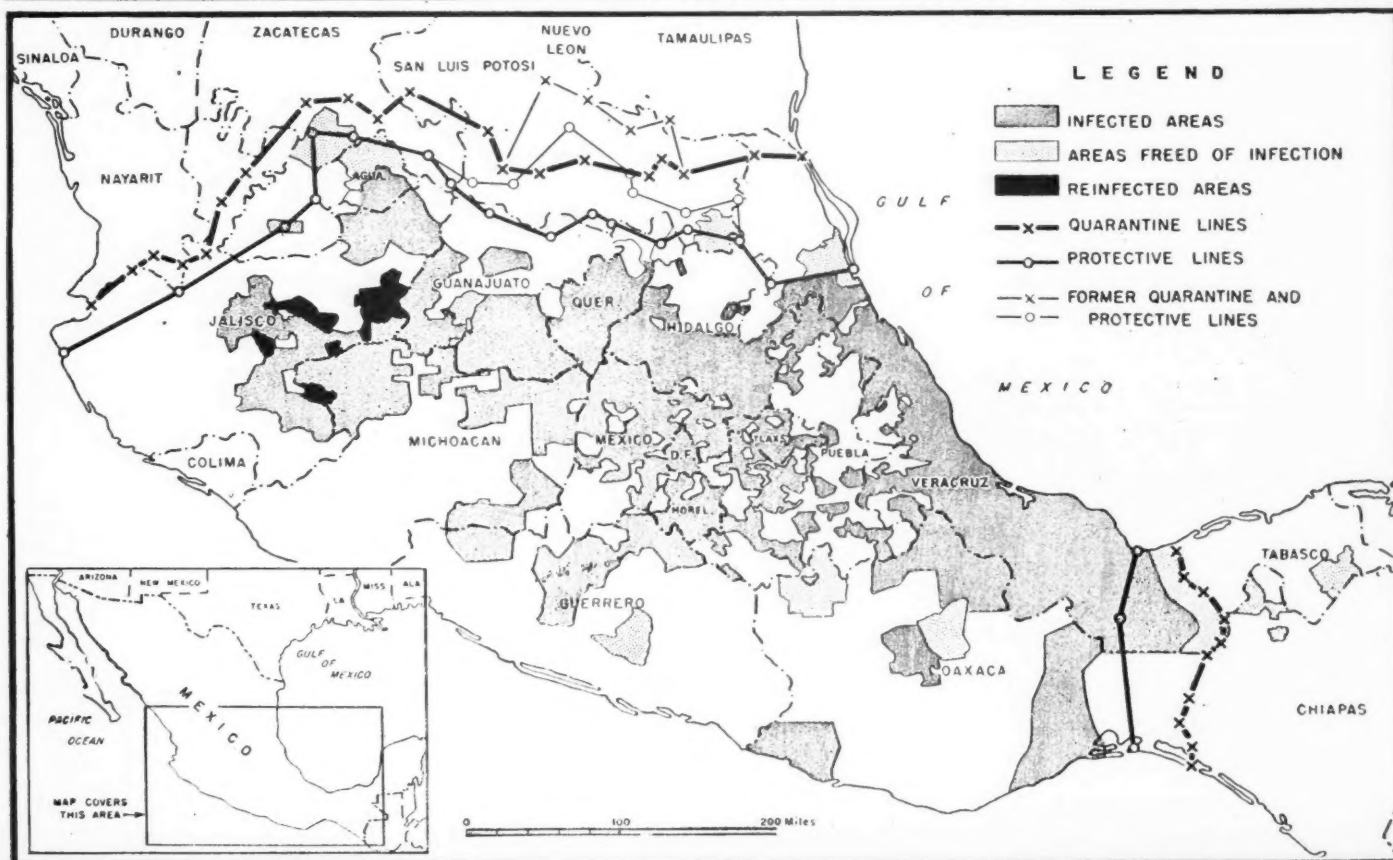
WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS							
World cattle number estimates on Jan. 1, 1948, ran about 100,000 head higher than in the preceding year. The table shows a breakdown of the bovine population by continents (000 omitted from figures).							
Continent or area	1931-35	Average 1936-40	1944	1945	1946	1947*	1948†
North America.....	95,900	96,600	116,800	117,900	114,700	112,800	109,600
Europe	†107,100	102,400	94,700	91,800	91,300	94,000	93,200
Soviet Union	† 36,900	59,800	‡	‡	47,000	46,800	‡
Asia	272,400	283,200	270,200	265,000	266,700	268,500	‡
South America	104,900	105,600	109,900	113,600	116,900	117,300	116,300
Africa	60,500	60,700	67,200	67,100	66,900	66,100	‡
Oceania	17,500	18,100	19,100	19,200	19,000	18,500	18,900
Total	695,200	726,400	718,400	717,900	722,500	723,900	724,000

*Preliminary. †Not strictly comparable with later years due to territorial changes. ‡Estimate included in world total.

and 25,000 swine, sheep and goats by teams of United States and Mexico veterinarians; moving back of the quarantine line was recommended when the inspections revealed no indications of the disease in the area. Department officials add, however, that such action does not represent actual progress from the eradication standpoint but, rather, discloses that ample precautions have been taken to be sure the entire spread of infection had been encompassed in setting the lines.

Prospects are said to be good for further reductions in the size of the quarantined area. As a still further safeguard to the lines, and also as a promising means of gaining ground against the disease, the control forces have applied more than 100,000 doses of protective vaccine to susceptible livestock. Supplies of vaccine are to be used to establish a belt of vaccinated animals in each buffer zone.

It isn't final yet, but it may be that Prudence Island, in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, will be the site for the U. S. Department of Agriculture laboratory recently authorized by Congress for research on foot-and-mouth disease. The congressional delegation of that state has proposed the island but final selection is being withheld pending consultation with state and local officials and livestock interests. The site would meet the specifications of the legislation, which directed that the research be conducted on a coastal island separated from the mainland by deep navigable water. Nearest point on the mainland is about two-thirds of a mile from the island. The laboratory will be the largest and most complete of its kind in the world and will have a staff of at least 300. Cost may be \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 and yearly expenses \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000.



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SAY, PODNER!

By Toi Kertulla

WHEN you tangled with a couple of partners in the old days you frequently found, much to your sorrow, that you had taken on considerably more than you bargained for. There were all kinds of partnerships then—like for instance, the pair down Arizona way who stood out in the street, one shooting up it while the other shot down. If I recall right, that little play eventually became known as the Bisbee massacre.

"Say, Ponder" is still, and will probably forever remain, one of the western story writer's favorite methods of getting a bit of dialogue rolling. But it is doubtful whether he, or his readers, ever realized how important the word "partner" was to the early West. Partnership was the institution which built up the West, enriched its legends with countless yarns and occasionally precipitated a bit of open warfare.

If you will check back you will find that a large proportion of the frontier enterprises—whether ranching, mining, lumbering or what not—actually started out as a partnership between two men. Also, you will find that they almost inevitably broke up, and it is no discredit to the institution that the business frequently prospered, and even gained fame, under the sole direction of one of the former partners. This is, in its way, natural, for the pioneer was above all a rugged individualist and as such reluctant to concede that another man's way was better. However, in all fairness we must remember that as long as the going was rough they fought side by side. It was only when success came and there was nothing left to fight that they were likely to start scrapping with each other.

Forgotten now, except in folklore of an almost legendary character, are the countless little partnerships, mostly between prospectors. Many endured for the lifetime of the men, for the average prospector's chances of sudden success were rather slim; others broke up after long years of constant association. They differed from their more successful counterparts in that it was usually some insignificant trifle, not success, which finally drove the ship on the rocks.

At best, the lives of ranchers, prospectors or cowboys were hard, dangerous and lonely. In quartz mining especially, two working together could accomplish more than each working a separate claim. Then again, Indians and road agents were a bit more reluctant to tackle two where they would immediately have pumped one.



"Aintcha got any more sense than go stickin' that coal oil next to the lard?"

There were, of course, numerous partners who wrangled bitterly over some trifle and were in complete accord in everything else under the sun. After months of constant association some little thing in a man's makeup would grate on the other's nerves and he could stand it no longer. Almost classic is the story of the prospector with a tactiturn partner. Crawling from his bunk one morning he remarked, "Nice day." He received no answer, so several days later he tried again: "Another nice day." Still no reply. A week later he glanced out the door and said, "Looks like rain."

The other threw down the frying pan in a rage and, collecting his belongings, stomped out the door. In answer to a query as to why he was leaving he shouted back over his shoulder, "Too dang much talking around here!"

Most partners, however, went through the years battling it out time and time again and leaving, as their only legacy,

countless legends. Such a pair roamed the western Montana gold fields long after the stampedes were over.

For more years than either cared to admit they had chased that elusive dream called bonanza all over the West. Time had blended them into a composite of the two originals until they reacted as one. The opinions of one could be depended upon to be those of the other and they worked and played in perfect harmony. Theirs would have been the perfect partnership but for one thing—they would not eat together.

On entering a restaurant they parted, each selecting a separate table. For the duration of the meal neither paid any attention to the other but they drove the waitress wild with confidential instructions on how to handle that "locoed old coot over there." The meal over, they met at the door and proceeded, as usual, about their business.

(Continued on Page 34)



O. F. Hotchkiss of Burns, just elected president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association at Baker. He has been an officer of the association for years and has been a county brand commissioner. He is a member of a pioneer family in the Burns country and operates quite an extensive cattle ranch.

C. L. Jamison of Pendleton, well-liked and capable secretary of the Oregon association for many years. Mr. Jamison resigned the secretaryship at the Baker meeting. His successor has not as yet been named.



Oregon Association Through the Years

THE CATTLE AND HORSE RAISERS

Association was organized 35 years ago by a group of range cattlemen who met in Baker, Ore. There was need for such an organization. Livestock conditions were changing. Many large cattle ranches were being cut up. New irrigated lands were coming into crop. There was a heavy influx of homesteaders. Many old, established livestock laws needed revision. Central markets, with their rapid sales and prompt payment, made some form of livestock identification necessary, for often a range operator would go to market only once a year and he needed some assurance that no unauthorized sales of his livestock were being made at some distant market. There was an ancient system of county brand recording in the state and in theory, at least, it was possible to have more than 30 duplications of the same brand on legal record in Oregon.

The first president was William Pollman of Baker, an aggressive cattleman and banker who headed the organization for many years. The association promptly established a reward for the apprehension of livestock thieves preying on members. It also arranged for the employment of special prosecutors in these cases. In the 35 years of its existence, thousands of dollars have been expended for these two services.

The brand laws were promptly changed to require all recording to be done by the state veterinarian and making it a legal offense to use an unrecorded brand. Brand duplicates were prohibited and a board was appointed to determine brand priorities. Imagine what would happen now if the old law had not been changed. There were plenty of protests over the actions of the brand board—but there were less than 3,000 brands then recorded. Now there are over 15,000. None are duplicates.

Thirty-five years ago, livestock prices were low. The margin of profit for the average rancher was small. Fixed charges such as taxes and freight rates were a heavy burden. The association soon employed a young rate attorney, Arthur Geary, and through a long series of rate hearings secured reductions that averaged over \$5 per car on livestock throughout the Northwest. For many years this new schedule of rates was known as the cattle and horse raisers' scale.

At the principal Northwest market in Portland, a brand inspector, Gerry Snow, was employed by the association and for many years was the principal inspector. County brand inspectors were appointed by the association and the position was one of dignity and importance. Oregon then, as now, was a beef cattle exporting state and brand inspection is needed to keep rascals from stealing livestock and shipping them to out-state markets.

The first World War came on, with its tremendous upheaval of the range cattle business. Ranches changed hands by the thousands. Often they were purchased by small down payments and adorned with huge mortgages. Meatless days were in order and cattle numbers increased hugely. Ranges were overstocked and, when the demand for beef dropped, the range cattle industry was in distress. Membership in the association fell off; money was scarce, but rewards were still paid in theft cases. Special attorneys were hired and some of the finest law firms in the state have considered it an honor to represent the association (often for a fraction of the fees they could have secured from the defense).

When the national Forest Service proposed radical raising of grazing fees on

the summer ranges, the association sent members to Washington, D. C., to battle these increases. It is interesting to note that the present method of fixing grazing charges by the national Forest Service on a sliding scale basis was first proposed by a member of the Oregon association at a hearing in Canyon City, Ore. The Honorable Dan Casement of Kansas presided and Wayne Stewart of Dayville, Ore., who later became an association president, proposed the method.

A Change of Leaders

William Pollman, because of ill health, relinquished the office of president and Fred Phillips of Baker was elected. He was an extensive cattle and sheep rancher in the Powder River Valley of Oregon. He had been a livestock buyer for many years in the days when most cattle sold in the country, and he had a first-hand knowledge of railroad transportation. In the years that he was president, the association took part in numerous railroad rate cases. Mr. Phillips was then, and still is, the transportation and rate expert for the association. He is president of the Northwest Livestock Shippers Traffic League and has appeared as a witness in hundreds of rate cases.

The development of better roads and trucks brought on new problems that affected the association. Cattle rustlers no longer used the time-honored methods of a good horse or a handy cinch ring. They butchered in the timber on the range, sold the meat in a hot butcher shop and were on their way with their money, days or even weeks before the rancher missed his stock. To meet this new condition, the association proposed a new law that was soon called the "gasoline cowboy law." Through the efforts of Herman Oliver of John Day, then president of the association, and other stockmen, it was passed by the legislature. It

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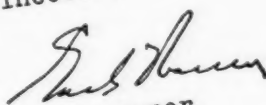
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During the past eight and one-half years alone California's population has increased by 47 per cent and our industry and agriculture have risen to positions of great importance in the economic life of the nation.

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Sincerely,


Governor



Earl Warren

* One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by Union Pacific Railroad.

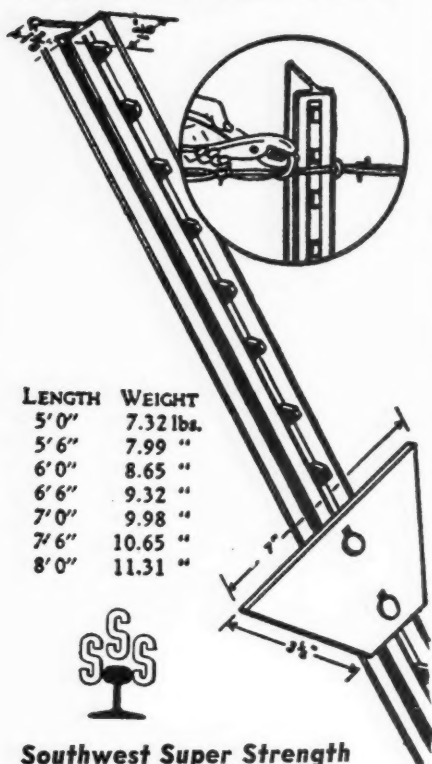
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LENGTH	WEIGHT
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5'6"	7.99 "
6'0"	8.65 "
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Southwest Super Strength studded-T fence posts

• Made from Rail Steel • Tough and Dependable • Easy to Drive • Long Lasting • Furnished With Galvanized Wire Fasteners.

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Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary
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provided for a system of butcher shop licenses, identification of meat and the employment of a number of well trained livestock theft investigators who for nearly 20 years have made it tough on livestock thieves in the state. These men work in plain clothes, drive good automobiles and through the cooperation of local police officers have sent dozens of rascals to the state penitentiary. The year after the gasoline cowboy law was passed the association, through its secretary, Judge Wm. Duby—who at that time was chairman of the state highway commission—took an active part in establishing the present Oregon state police. This non-political group of officers and men is considered one of the finest in the United States. It is specifically provided in the law that they must investigate the movement of livestock on the highways of the state and report on the destination, ownership and the brands. Hundreds of trucks are checked each year.

Herman Oliver served the association as president for 10 years. He operates a large cattle ranch in the John Day Valley. He actively promoted a series of new livestock laws but he is best known for his constant advocacy of better quality cattle. In dozens of talks over the state and on his own ranch, he showed the value of well-bred beef animals. Today it is hard to find a herd of rough, ill-bred cattle on Oregon ranges.

The depression and drouth of the '30's placed a hard burden on the range industry in Oregon. Prices were low, hay supplies were short and many an unfortunate rancher used up all of his available credit in shipping hay from outside his county to save his herd. Debts were incurred that held over until the last war brought prosperity. It is a real tribute to the range cattle industry to say that, even in the worst of times, it still supported its association.

Public Domain, Big Game

The condition of the vast area of public domain in Oregon had long been a cause of concern to range cattlemen in the state. Efforts had been made to establish some form of control over this area by means of state laws. These laws were passed by efforts of the association and interested livestock groups but were bitterly fought by other livestock interests. Finally the Taylor Act was passed and the public domain started on the long road back to good grazing conditions. Two association presidents, Buck Snider of Paisley and Robert Lister of Paulina, were users of this type of range and they were familiar with the needs of the users. They gave excellent service during the establishment of the Taylor Grazing Act and the association was very fortunate in having them in office during this time. At numerous hearings in Washington, D. C., in the West and over the state, the association has been well represented by its officers and members.

resented by its officers and members.

In some sections of the range country there is conflict between big game and domestic animals. Elk have increased until they are a real problem. Not only do they do much damage to private property but it is impossible to manage a range where they are present in large numbers. Deer and antelope seem to run in cycle numbers. Wherever they increase beyond certain limits they soon disappear, victims of overproduction. While Wayne Stewart of Dayville was president of the association, a game policy was established, that with few changes is still followed by the association. Mr. Stewart was a game expert with long experience on his own ranch with large deer herds. The association policy calls for cooperation with other interested groups in seeing that game is managed the same way as domestic animals—giving due consideration to feed supplies, health of the herds, rights of competing livestock and owners of private lands. Deer and antelope seem to be fairly well stabilized but elk are increasing.

Marketing System

Long ago the association started a series of studies on marketing livestock. Professor E. L. Potter of Corvallis, one of the pioneer members, led this work. For some time a system of orderly marketing was in effect that helped remove the usual up-and-down fluctuations caused up uneven supplies. Later, as sales rings and auctions started up over the state, the association sat in on the drafting of laws to regulate this form of market activity; and a vice-president, Harry Stearns of Prineville, is a member of the state board that controls these auctions. Probably the last word has not been said on methods of marketing beef cattle but the association plans to have a hand in any new or changed systems.

Oregon range cattlemen have had their share of livestock diseases—some in epidemic form, others as a constant irritant. Blackleg vaccination is necessary over the range country and for many years the association handled thousands of doses of this vaccine. From time to time some enthusiastic cow doctor discovers a case or two of a frightful bovine disease that takes two dictionaries to name and three to describe and he calls loudly for the range cowman to take to the boats; the ship is about to sink. However, a few months of good grass and everything is normal again. Hollow belly has brought on more diseases than all the numerous bugs and viruses. The disease control policy of the association was pretty well settled during the presidency of Herbert Chandler of Baker. Mr. Chandler had shipped cattle to many of the 48 states and had a pretty dim view of most of the economic barriers erected in the name of disease control. The association be-

(Continued on Page 30)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Post-Strike Weakness Expected to Fade Soon

By H. W. FRENCH

IN THE FIRST SESSIONS AFTER the end of the strike the cattle market weakened unevenly at most points. Steers continued their top of \$35 under the previous week at Chicago but there was a new top of \$34 on heifers. The general market on all classes was very irregular, with tendency up on hogs and down on lambs.

The dullness is anticipated to be of short duration—until all branches of the packing industry get into full production; but the trade is still bullish for the long pull, with the exception of lambs.

Those—and this meant the majority—who predicted several months ago that the market for cattle would be high in May and June are even more bullish and expect July levels to go much above current levels which are either the highest on record or the highest since the year's high spot in January.

Much will depend upon the volume of the grass-fat cattle receipts and when the movement from pastures and ranges will begin, but at this time members of the trade are talking new records for grass-fat cattle. They expect grain feds to be exceedingly scarce after late July. Present reports indicate that grass cattle will come to market in excellent flesh condition although in some areas lack of moisture or cold weather has retarded grass growth.

Since the CIO packinghouse workers' strike began in mid-March all classes of cattle have shown a sharp advance. Fat lambs during the strike period showed mostly \$3 upturn but some of the clip-

pers were up more. Meanwhile top hogs declined \$3 and some of the heavy hogs were off more until the final close, when big weights showed signs of some improvement, perhaps a forerunner of what the trend will be in the weeks ahead.

Production Totals

Meat production in 1947 totaled 39.3 billion pounds, or 1 per cent under 1946 and 16 per cent below the record of 1943. All meat animals sold at 1947 averaged \$20.60, or \$5 above the old record made in 1946. Based on the current prices, the 1948 average will be even higher as, so far, only hogs are averaging below a year ago.

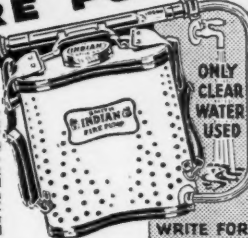
During April, for the first time this year, cold storage holdings fell below 1947 levels. About one-third billion pounds of foodstuffs were withdrawn from storage, leaving May 1 stocks at 2.9 billion pounds. Meat supplies in cold storage dropped 104,000,000 pounds during April. On May 1 holdings of frozen beef were 117,000,000 pounds, or 54,000,000 pounds below average. Beef withdrawals were three times greater than average. Pork stocks totaled 612,000,000 pounds, or 138,000,000 pounds above average, and withdrawal of pork during April was about twice normal.

Slaughter of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep and lambs under federal inspection during April fell off sharply, and the combined slaughter of 5,836,667 stood 984,245 short of the corresponding month last year. Perhaps the strike was partly responsible for the decrease as

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This strongly built, exceptionally well-balanced and designed chute handles cattle with amazing ease, speed and safety. No gates or bars in front to make cattle unwilling to enter.

Operated by One Man

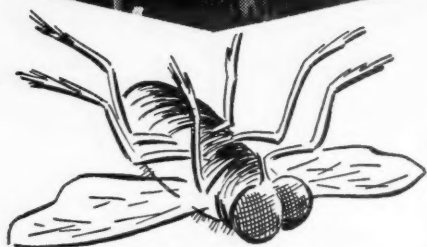
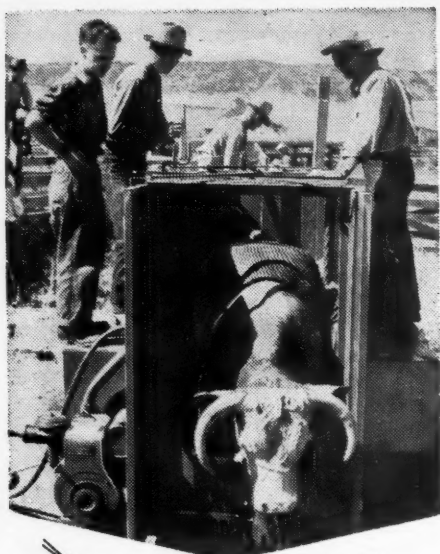
Quickly adjustable for small or large cattle. May be loaded into a trailer or pickup by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster. Please write for further information and prices.

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Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs Iowa



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**ADDS UP TO 50 LBS. PER
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Effective spraying puts money in your pocket . . . and in the control of external parasites, it's SATURATION that counts.

The original SPRAY-DIP completely drenches an animal to the pores of the hide in 6 seconds. Twenty-five nozzles angled to cover every square inch of an animal's head and body force 135 gallons of insecticide a minute against the grain of the hair, thoroughly wetting it to the skin. DDT crystals lodge near the roots of the hair where they remain effective for weeks. Runoff solution is recovered, filtered, and re-used, effecting great economy of operation. The original SPRAY-DIP is portable and easily moved from herd to herd behind any light truck or tractor.

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non-struck houses, some of them not under federal inspection, stepped up their slaughtering.

Average price of all grades of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago in April figured \$28.43, up \$1.72 from March and up \$5.50 from April, 1947. The May average will be much higher—particularly if current prices are sustained—as already the average cost has risen another dollar.

Currently, around 65 per cent of the steers fell in the good grade or slightly more than a year ago; but choice and prime, at 22.6 per cent, at the start of May were over three times as numerous as a year ago, the decrease being chiefly in the medium grade. Longer feeding periods undoubtedly brought about the improved grade of the bulk of the current receipts.

Best fed steer demand is for those grading good and better when weighing under 1,250 pounds, although some buyers near the close again showed the inclination to buy much heavier steers when grading choice and at less discount than a month ago. Undoubtedly the outlet will be most satisfactory in the weeks ahead for the good and choice 950- to 1,150-pound beef steers and only if the receipts become exceptionally light will much interest be shown in anything weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds.

Replacements

The in-movement of stocker and feeder cattle and calves to the eight Corn Belt states during April totaled only 81,816—almost 50,000 less than a year earlier. The big decreases were in Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa. The in-movement of sheep and lambs stood at 69,224 and 135,589, respectively, with a very sharp drop in the numbers for Nebraska and a substantial increase for Illinois.

This decrease in replacements is general for many other feeding areas and in Colorado the current crop of fed cattle will soon be completely marketed, while only tail-end wool lambs are still back and only a few loads of good to choice clippers are yet to be marketed.

The January-through-April cost of stockers and feeder cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul figured \$25.04, up \$6.33 from the same period last year. The April average combined cost figured \$26.01 and \$19.60, respectively, and for the closing week of April stood at \$26.48 and \$19.58, respectively. A study of these figures will show that the rise in replacement costs is practically keeping pace with the advance for fat cattle.

Many in the northern areas are awaiting delivery of cattle contracted earlier in Texas and the Southwest and the movement will increase although both buyers and sellers were worried when it looked like a railroad strike. When it did not come off they

began the movement and should have delivery without any trouble. Many of these cattle are of the type that will not be ready for the fat market for many months and will have no influence on the June and July markets.

Want Pig Increase

The secretary of agriculture has urged producers to increase fall pig production 10 per cent, to provide a minimum of 34,400,000 pigs. This is 3,000,000 above the fall of 1947. A more favorable hog-feed ratio is in prospect for 1948-49 as feed grains are expected to be lower, beginning with October.

The hog market has shown sharper fluctuation than either the cattle or the sheep market and big changes are common from day to day. Hog raisers are dissatisfied with the prevailing prices and are especially riled over the prices for heavy barrows and gilts. Only a relatively small part of the supply sells at or anywhere near the market top because the premium hogs, 180- to 230-pounders, are remarkably scarce.

Undoubtedly the hog market was hurt by the packinghouse workers' strike, as many of the little concerns now buying in excess of normal are not processors and are handling their holdings on a fresh pork basis, and for that reason have little use for heavy hogs. Inasmuch as hog prices are low compared with cattle and lambs there is only one way the market can go and that is up unless the cattle and lamb prices take an unexpected slump.

Lambs

Condition of early spring lambs on May 1 showed some improvement over a month earlier, due principally to more favorable weather in the important areas. In the principal areas of Texas the lamb crop is unfavorable and marketings will be below recent years although yearlings were moving in volume near the close of April.

Northern California lambs now have a favorable feed outlook. Early in May there was ample moisture over the intermountain area but some loss in new lambs.

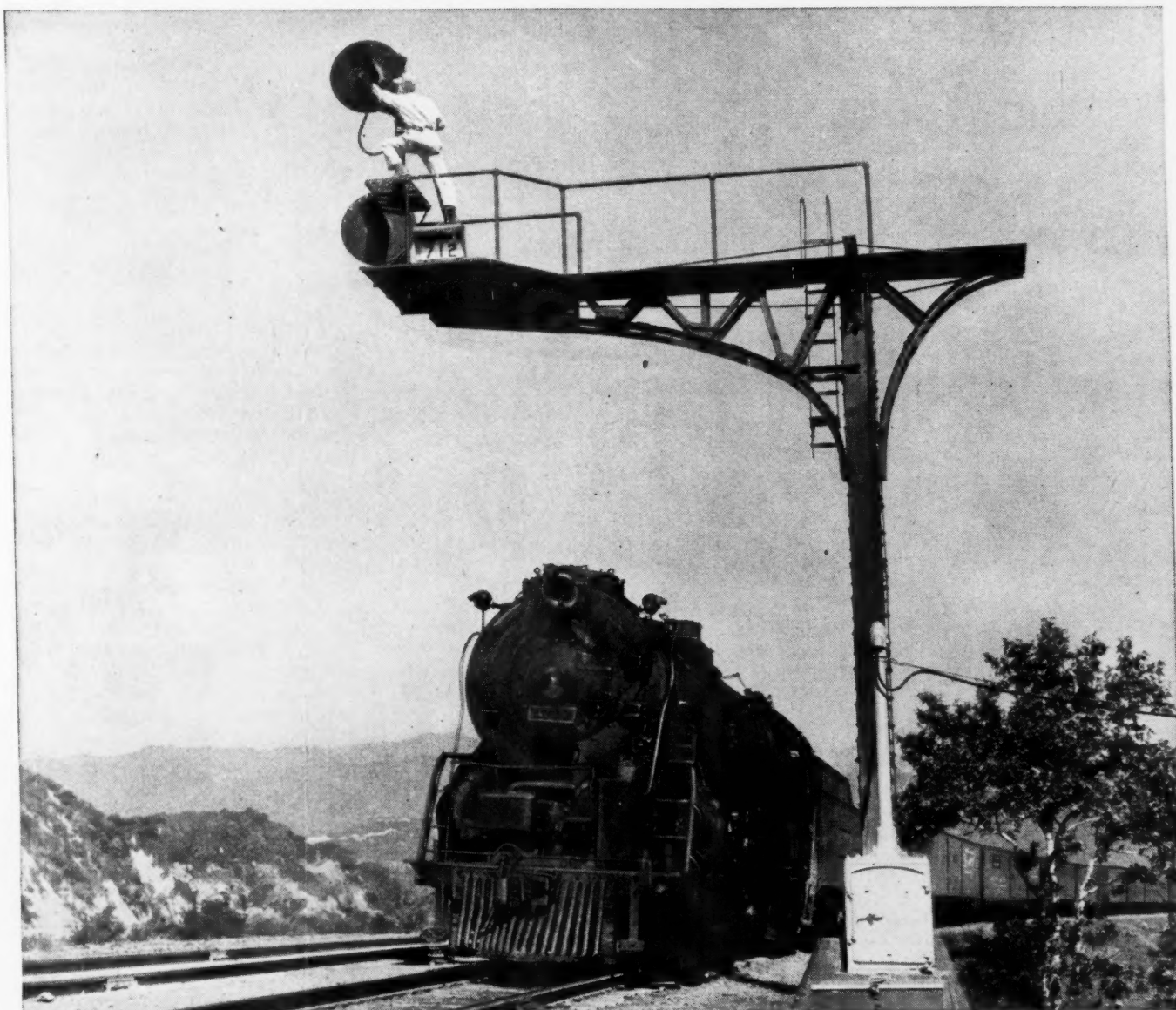
Some lambs in Southern Utah are under contract at \$20 and that was a prevailing price in parts of Wyoming. Several bands in Montana were reported at \$20 to \$21.25, a few reaching \$22. Some sales were down to \$19. Contracts in Oregon usually were \$19 to \$21.50, with a few deals at \$22 to \$22.25. Fat lambs in Idaho were under contract for delivery in July and August at \$24.

It was a hectic feeding year which will be long remembered by those who fed lambs this season. Early sales were very satisfactory but during the peak movement prices were so low that relatively heavy losses were reported. To make matters worse the best lambs sold the lowest, many getting more for their tail-ends than for the "cream of the crop."

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Santa Fe have just one idea: to handle your livestock with the finest possible service so you will want to keep on shipping "Santa Fe—all the way."

For details on how we can serve you, see your Santa Fe livestock representative.

T. L. BOTHWELL, General Freight Traffic Manager
Chicago 4, Illinois

Santa Fe—all the way



An Open Letter to the Nation's Farmers

Subject: RAILROAD RATES

Rates and fares are the prices at which railroads sell their services. These prices are higher now, in dollars and cents, than they were before the war but as compared with most other prices, they are distinctly lower.

The increase since 1939 in the prices at which railroads sell their freight services has been only about half as much as the percentage by which railroad wage rates and the prices of railroad materials, supplies and fuel have gone up. In passenger service, the increase in selling prices has been only one-fourth as much as the average increase in the prices and wages which railroads must pay.

Increases in railroad rates are effects, not causes. Rail rates were no higher at the end of the war, and in many instances were lower, than when war began. Subsequent increases came after and not before the increases in the prices of other things. Indeed, there are few commodities or services for which the increase in price since 1939 has been so little, or so late.

Experience has shown that poor and inadequate transportation is costly, no matter how low the rate might be, while good and adequate transportation is worth what it costs. The foundation of good transportation is good plant and equipment. That requires investment, and investment depends upon earnings or the prospect of earnings.

The best way, and indeed the only sure way, to have better transportation in the future is to give railroads a chance now to make earnings in line with today's costs — such earnings as will justify and encourage continued investment in the better railroad plant and facilities which are the one sound foundation of better service at the most economical cost.

Sincerely,

William T. Faricy
President

Association of American Railroads

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The Outlook

From U.S.D.A.

Meat animal prices are likely to stay near present levels for a few months because production will be seasonally small.

* * *

Feed costs are expected to remain high, at least until new crops are harvested. More than the usual seasonal decline in prices of feed grains is in prospect for the latter half of this year, if farmers plant as many acres as they intended in March and yields are average.

* * *

Pasture conditions on the Pacific Coast, particularly California, were poorer than last year.

* * *

Demand for more military outlay, if approved, would affect demand for farm products, even though main impact would be on industrial goods.

* * *

Income tax reductions will give consumers about 5 billion dollars more to spend.

* * *

U. S. exports will be large again this year. The Foreign Assistance Act authorizes 6.1 billion dollars for the European Recovery Program and other foreign aid.

* * *

These developments will keep demand for farm products strong.

* * *

But exports of agriculture may be down from 1947 if crops abroad turn out well.

* * *

Prices farmers receive the next few months will be affected by changes in prospects for crop production both at home and abroad.

* * *

Employment in March was greater than February and unemployment was down to 2,400,000. (Employment advanced between March and April, making a total of 58,330,000 persons at work, said the Census Bureau.)

* * *

Production costs probably will stay near record levels in 1948 but supplies of many items will be improved.

* * *

Farm machinery is being produced at record rates and more new machines will be available than in 1947.

* * *

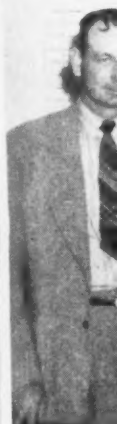
In general, farm building materials, containers, insecticides and fungicides will be easier to get than during the past year.

* * *

Oil supply this summer is expected to meet needs but there is little margin to spare.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Oklahomans Set Cattle Events



At the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association convention in Woodward: Charles E. Gardner of Alva, president; Mrs. Ralph Barby of Laverne and Mr. Barby, the vice-president; Leland Ross of Woodward, secretary.

There was a good crowd registered for the May 10 convention of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association at Woodward, despite the competitive attraction of a horse sale which was running concurrently at the local sale barn.

Business transacted at the meeting included the election of officers, which resulted in the elevation of Charles E. Gardner of Alva to the presidency and of Ralph Barby of Beaver to the vice-presidential post. Mr. Gardner succeeds the veteran officer, J. O. Selman of Woodward, who had presided over the organization since its formation. A new director was also named: Park Carlisle of Laverne; the rest of the list of directors was reelected.

Shawnee Brown, director of the Oklahoma Extension Service, spoke to the cattlemen about soil conservation and

land use. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, discussed some phases of the association activities—among them, railroad freight rates, income taxes, foot-and-mouth disease, etc. Dave Savage, agronomist at the Southern Great Plains Field Station in Woodward, addressed the convention on sagebrush control and the interesting possibilities of spraying with 2, 4D from airplanes.

The Oklahomans adopted an amendment to their constitution, whereby the assessment of dues was increased from 5 to 8 cents per head. The date of the annual feeder sale was announced as Oct. 6, at Woodward. Mr. Savage also announced that his station would hold its annual range improvement field day on Oct. 9.

A barbecue and evening of entertainment put a period to the occasion.

Unique Features at Washington

THE WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S Association "went home" last month for its annual convention to Okanogan, scene of the first meeting held 22 years ago to organize the group. This time there were over 1,500 members and guests.

The hardy group of stockmen, 50 to 100 strong, who undertook to ride the trail from Spokane to the convention city made it, after a highly diverting series of ups-and-downs which included saddle-sore horses, rain-soaked riders and animals and a weary wait on the first evening by a party of hungry men whose chuckwagon had gotten lost en route. . . But it was agreed when they got to their destination that it

was worth the effort and the feature now bids fair to become an annual event.

The hospitality dished up by the Okanogan County Livestock Association spearheaded by President Bill Fancher, kept everybody on the go throughout the three days of the convention, but the more serious aspects of the occasion were not slighted, as the northwesterners met in committee, listened to a slate of informed speakers and took part in discussions of local and national importance. Special meetings the first day included marketing, weeds, disease, game and brands; a good turnout from the general membership participated in each of these.

Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, the presi-



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You'll like the careful workmanship . . . the way they fit. During the war we made these fine boots for men in the service only. Now everyone can enjoy their comfort and good looks. These boots are made in black or brown, with choice calf vamps and kid uppers. Write us today for price and instructions for ordering.

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Dude ranchers and cattlemen will find that a small herd of rare Texas Longhorns and Scotch Highland Cattle with their forest of magnificent horns provides an Old West atmosphere nothing else can duplicate. Steers weigh up to 3,000 pounds and are extremely thrifty. Available now for commercial breeding purposes are a few exceptionally fine cross-bred imported African-der and Scotch Highlander Cattle. Limited quantity of young stock ready for sale. For information write:



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BEAR CREEK BREEDING FARM

Breeders of Genuine Texas Longhorns and Scotch Highland Cattle

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Polled Shorthorns

Largest Herd of Polled Shorthorn Cattle in the West

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dent, and Berton Lehn of Espanola, the secretary, headed off the business program with their annual reports of office. They were followed by Dr. R. T. Clark, coordinator of the beef cattle breeding program at the BAI station in Bozeman, Mont.; E. F. Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association at San Francisco; Goodwin Chase, bank official from Ellensburg, and Sherman Guttridge, head of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, who chose the subject of public relations.

Of special interest in the second day's schedule was a panel discussion on the respective merits of their breed specialties by Carl Grief of Uniontown, a Hereford man; R. L. Rutter, Jr., of Ellensburg, for Shorthorns, and Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., Angus.

Walter J. Robinson, chairman of the board of regents at Washington State College; Herman Oliver, John Day, Ore.; John McMinimee, Outlook, Wash., all contributed authoritative information on a variety of subjects. Albert K. Mitchell, American National past president and head of the foot-and-mouth advisory committee, took up the subject of that much-discussed disease, outlining some of the problems and progress being made. Fred Wittig, president of the Douglas County Cattlemen's Association, Mansfield, Wash., and Joseph Nettleton of Murphy, Ida., the president of his state association, completed the program for that day.

Lending interest and up-to-the-minute

data in their respective fields on the third day were F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National; Rilea Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., and the chairmen of numerous committees.

The annual banquet, held the second evening, was presided over by Dale Thorp of Okanogan and featured a speech by Jerry Sotola, assistant director of Armour & Company's livestock bureau, Chicago.

In the election of officers, Walter Schrock of Okanogan was named president and Byron Vance of Grandview, vice-president; Berton Lehn continues as secretary.

Resolutions adopted will appear in next month's issue.



"I've suspected right along you need glasses!"

Sandhills Cowmen Oppose Hope Bill

THE little city of Valentine, Neb., in the heart of Cherry County—which has the largest cattle population of any single county in the United States—welcomed members of the Sandhills Cattle Association for their 10th convention on May 21.

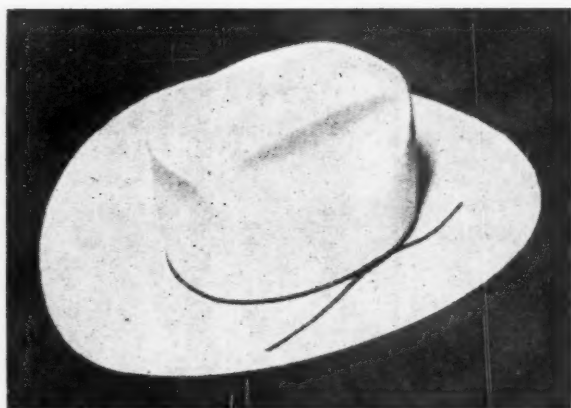
Program openers included the annual addresses of President Sam R. McKelvie of Valentine and Secretary Dwight Sloan.

The meetings were very well attended and the theatre in which they were held was filled for each session. An exceptionally fine program of speakers touched on matters of vital concern to the industry. Included were Chas. Burmeister of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., with a discussion on the world-wide beef outlook; Don Cunningham, secretary of the Sioux City Live Stock Exchange, with an analysis of the market.

Rad Hall, assistant secretary, described activities of the American National; Ralph Baker, discussed the beef outlook from the rancher's viewpoint; T. B. Strain, president of the Continental National Bank, Lincoln, Neb., talked about the outlook on prices and credit.

Prospects as viewed by the feeder

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Price \$12.50

Made of genuine Ecuadorian Panama — Brim 3½". This hat is sweeping the western states in popularity. Clip coupon and order yours NOW!

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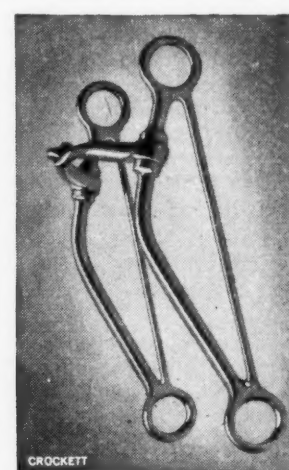
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were dealt with in a round-table discussion by a group of nationally prominent cattle feeders. This was a feature of the annual banquet.

The association passed a resolution opposing the national land policy act known as the Hope bill, H. R. 6054.

New directors elected include: Carl Powell of Cody, succeeding Elmer Barnes; Milton Krause of Bartlett; Robert Lethert of Almeria.



Snapped during the Northwest Oklahoma convention: left, Ross Craig of Leedey; right, Park Carlisle of Laverne, new director.

Montana Meeting Pulls Big Crowd

EARLY REPORTS HAD ABOUT A 25 per cent attendance of the 4,000-person membership at the 64th annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association at Bozeman.

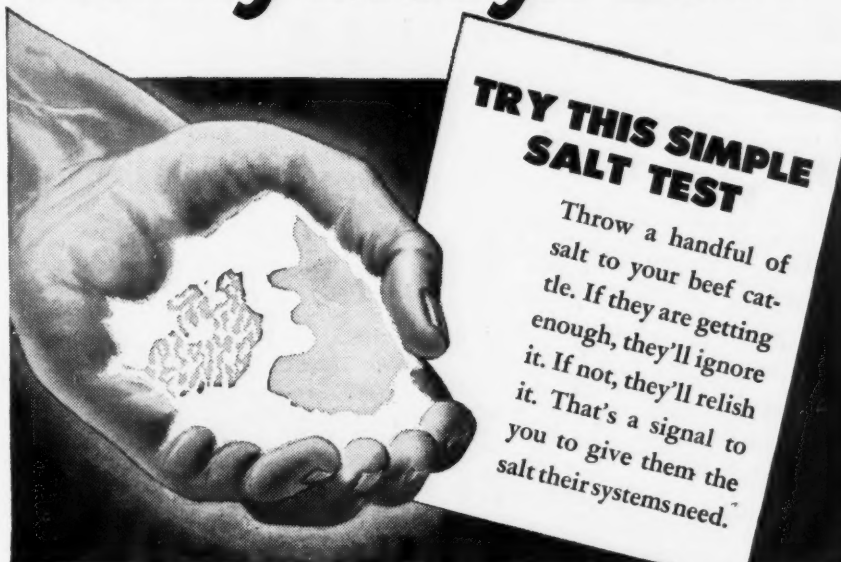
In the absence of President Wm. P. Sullivan, who was recovering from injuries suffered in an accident, C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge, the first vice-president, took charge of the meetings. Following the report of Secretary E. A. Phillips, the Montana stockgrowers heard addresses by Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the American National's public relations committee; F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, Denver; Homer Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago; Jack Milburn of Grass Range, Mont.

Dr. W. J. Butler of Helena, Montana state veterinarian, was voted an honorary life membership in the association in recognition of his nearly 40 years of loyal interest in the livestock industry. Dr. Butler also was one of the convention speakers—as was Dr. W. J. Cashmore of Helena.

Congressman W. A. D'Ewart of Willsall discussed the federal government and its relationship with the stock-grower; M. J. Cook, chief of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, at Washington, discussed the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The younger element among the stockmen was featured when Bill Michael of

ARE YOUR LIVESTOCK Getting Enough Salt?



Most livestock don't get enough salt — with the result that feeding costs go up. Livestock need salt to assure complete digestion and assimilation of the feeds . . . to prevent feed waste . . . to gain weight rapidly and economically.

In feeding tests at Purdue University, for instance, hogs that got *no* salt required 568.7 pounds of feed for every hundred pounds of gain. A similar group, getting salt *free choice*, needed only 395.8 pounds.

For best results, feed salt free choice. Keep it before all your livestock all the time. Put a few salt feeding stations around the farm and use Morton's Free Choice Salt.



Salt Saves Feed. This most essential of all minerals supplies both sodium and chlorine needed in digestion — bile needs sodium to digest fats and carbohydrates; chlorine becomes a part of hydrochloric acid for converting feed proteins into body tissue.



Feed Salt Free Choice for Greater Profits. Only the animal knows how much salt it wants and needs. So feed it free choice. Put a few salt feeding stations around the farm. See for yourself how much better your livestock thrive.

MORTON'S Free Choice SALT



NON-HARDENING
under normal use
and storage conditions

Morton's Free Choice Salt is especially developed for livestock feeding. It's pure — easy to feed and easy to use for mixing, and formulated to remain NON-HARDENING under normal use and storage conditions. Be sure to ask your dealer for it BY NAME . . . MORTON'S Free Choice SALT.

**FREE BOOKLET
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SALT FEEDING**

Write for copy of "Free Choice Salt for More Profitable Livestock." This 40-page book is packed with facts every farmer and feeder wants to know. No other book like it. Mailed free. Address: Morton Salt Co., Chicago 3, Illinois.



Billings, president of the Montana state association of Future Farmers of America, delivered a brief address.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Milton C. Simpson of Volborg was elevated to the presidency; he was formerly a second vice-president. C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge retained his post as first vice-president when he declined nomination to the top spot. Elected to replace Mr. Simpson in the second vice-presidency was Jack Milburn of Grass Range.

The resolutions of the Montana Stock-growers expressed opposition to all further acquisition of land or creation of national parks, monuments or forests by the federal government; recommended that all phases of the Bureau of Public Lands be decentralized to the regions where all the functions can be administered more expeditiously; opposed HR 6054 (the Hope bill); urged that the 12½ per cent funds provided in the Barrett bill of the 80th Congress be turned over to the counties of origin for schools, roads, police protection, etc.

A further protest was voiced against the new SCS fee because it is based on four states with vastly different winter conditions; additionally, the stockmen unalterably opposed all so-called valley authorities; petitioned the BAI to direct every effort toward aiding in the Mexican foot-and-mouth disease eradication fight; earnestly requested strengthened regulations, as necessary, against importation of

ruminants or other animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

The Montanans urged the BAI develop new regulations establishing minimum feeding requirements for livestock in transit; asked for amendment to the present Railway Labor Act to give the public a voice in wage controversies thereunder; urged railroads to effect improvements in their service, with respect to more dependable runs, improvements at feeding yards en route and better maintenance of local yards and scales during shipping season; recommended return of expense of federal inspection of meat and meat products to the federal government.

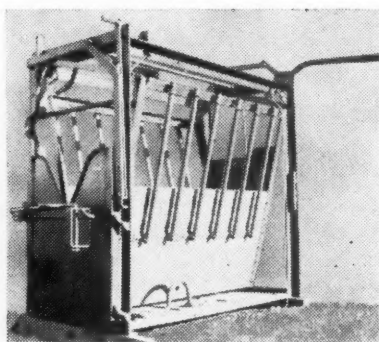
Urged the Forest Service in submitting its next budget request to allocate more funds in Montana for water development and establishment of boundary and drift fences; reiterated opposition to price and rationing controls; protested extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act; recommended to Congress that appropriation bills for administrative purposes carry a provision that no such moneys be used for public relations unless specifically earmarked for that purpose. Finally, the USDA was urged to "return to those purposes for which it was created and administer those functions that will benefit the agricultural industry of the nation. . . ."

Oregon Group Simplifies Name

IN their 35th annual convention at Baker, Oregon stockmen changed the name of their association, elected officers, framed a comprehensive list of resolutions, listened to an interesting group of speakers and flocked in lively crowds to the numerous committee meetings which dotted the program. (One of these alone attracted 125.)

New officers are O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns, president; Harry Stearns, Prineville, first vice-president; William Kittredge, Klamath Falls, second vice-president. C. L. Jamison, for a good many years the association's secretary, resigned (effective June 15) because of recent illness, and his post has not as yet been filled.

The new name of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association became the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, by vote of one of the best attended conventions ever held in the state. The change was deemed fitting in view of changing conditions, with horses not so important a phase of livestock operations and, further, in view of the fact that a new state-wide horsemen's association has recently been organized.

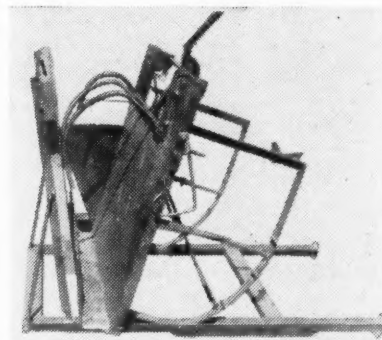


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A complete, modern chute for all handling of live stock. With attachments, it makes a perfect stock for foot trimming and veterinary work.

World's Best Cattle Machine

BEST DESIGN—BEST PRICE—BEST MADE



THE TURNER CALF CRADLE

The most modern, practical, convenient machine for handling calves 100 to 300 pounds in weight.

With this machine two or three men can brand, dehorn, vaccinate and castrate calves easily and efficiently.

Available for Prompt Delivery.

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The subject of brand inspection, one of intense interest, drew a crowd with diverse ideas on methods. The game committee also proved a good drawing card.

Outgoing President Sherman Guttidge of Prairie City stressed the importance of the work of county, state and the national associations and delivered a general resume of matters requiring state action.

Alan Rogers, president of the Washington Cattleman's Association and chairman of the public relations committee of the American National, spoke of the need for good relations between the general public and the cattle industry, citing the highly complicated workings of the business.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National had just returned from the national capital and talked on some of the problems currently in the hopper there.

Professor E. R. Jackman spoke about grass and forage; E. L. Peterson discussed the brand laws; Dr. A. L. Strand and Rilea Doe, vice-president of Safeway, spoke on topics pertinent to their respective fields.

Albert Mitchell, an honorary vice-president of the American National who serves as chairman of the advisory committee on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, flew in from New Mexico to address the convention.

Entertainment was threaded through the more serious aspects of the sessions, and the annual banquet fed more than 600 persons.

After adopting a large number of resolutions (which you can read in brief below) and deciding to hold their 1949 meeting at Pendleton, the cattlemen left for their homes.

The resolutions:

Opposed the Hope bill providing for transfer of various land agencies to other federal bureaus; urged continued effort toward eventual eradication of foot-and-mouth disease from the American continent; favored cooperation on a reseeding program; requested weed control on public highways; recognized as association's official forest committee the members elected by grass users of each national forest in Oregon; proposed that the American National create a forest committee of members elected by each member state.

They recommended the Forest Service institute range improvement of wide scope and asked for determination of highest use of each area and proper conservation; suggested broader open-

season rulings on elk and migratory waterfowl; asked that Fish and Wildlife Service be responsible for damage done by wildfowl; urged the commission to study concentrations of deer on private lands, with a view to controlling damage.

Commended American National action in setting up the public relations committee and pledged support; asked additional funds for rodent control on federal lands; opposed the present three-stop privilege granted to westbound dressed meat shippers by the railroad traffic bureau; approved calfhooch vaccination for control of Bang's disease but opposed test and slaughter programs for range stock; favored a new state brand law in cooperation with other agencies; requested investigation in disease known as urinary calculi; asked more funds for livestock research.

Obituaries

E. C. Johnson: Suddenly, at his home on the T O Ranch near Raton, N. M., on May 8. The 73-year-old cattleman was a native of Iowa and had lived in his younger days for a time at Fort Collins and Estes Park, in Colorado. In 1895, he became interested in the cattle business, making his first connection with it

in Wyoming; in 1901 he and his brother Charles, who passed away in 1918, went into ranching on their own in Colorado, and the next step was the purchase of the New Mexico Hereford interests which grew into the present T O holdings, of which Ed had been a vice-president since last year.

In speaking for his associates at the ranch, A. D. Thomson says, "We of the T O held Mr. Johnson in greatest esteem both as a friend and as a business associate. His passing will be deeply felt by us all, as well as by his many friends in the cattle industry and elsewhere.

George Hendry: Retired cattleman and former state senator, at his home in LaBelle, Fla., at the age of 87. Mr. Hendry had operated the first grocery store in LaBelle, trading food to the Seminoles for alligator and other animal skins.

Leonard Dobson: Well-known old-time cattleman in the Boise area of Idaho, at the age of 72, in Boise on May 8.

Roe Lyons: Unexpectedly, after a brief heart attack, in Grand Junction, Colo. The prominent sheep man was buried at Collbran.

William H. DeWitt: Apr. 4 at Susanville, Calif., at the age of 58. Mr. DeWitt had served as a brand inspector; he was a native Californian, and had a wide acquaintance in the industry.



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Mighty mite of a power sprayer. Ideal for spraying livestock, buildings, gardens, orchards. Adaptable for crop and weed spraying.

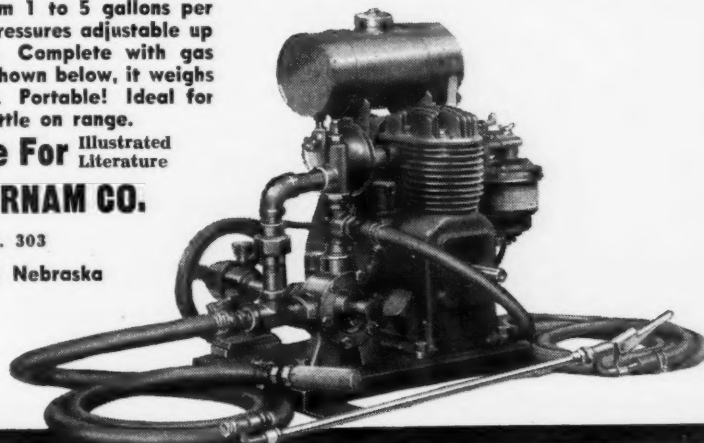
FIRST Practical. LOW-COST Portable POWER SPRAYER!

Delivers from 1 to 5 gallons per minute at pressures adjustable up to 150 lbs. Complete with gas engine, as shown below, it weighs only 60 lbs. Portable! Ideal for spraying cattle on range.

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COOKING WITH GRASS

I'll sing a song of picnic scenes—
A lusty, breezy ballad
Of camp-fire ashes in the beans,
Red ants right in the salad.

—HOWARD HAYNES

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In Hyer boots you're walking on air! They're unmatched for comfort... In addition to the high quality craftsmanship and material that you can SEE in Hyer Boots, you GET GREATER comfort and better fit that only years of experience (4 generations) in fitting feet can give you. The pages of American history are dotted with the West's great who wore Hyer. Chances are your grandfather, great-grandfather (father, too) wore them. Could we have a better recommendation?

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Regular and custom-made styles



Ask your dealer
for Hyer Boots
or write direct for
dealer's name.

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FOR COWS AND CALVES OR YEARLING HEIFERS AND A FEW GOOD REGISTERED BULLS FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Call or Write

Angus Cattle Company

421 Continental Oil Bldg.

Denver 2, Colorado

Let's adopt a

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

in the American National. Do your neighbors belong to the Association? Those who don't will appreciate it if you invite them to join.

Association Notes

Plans are shaping up nicely, reports Dr. B. F. Davis, the secretary, for the June 24-26 convention of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association at Boulder. Highlights of the program, after the convention is called to order by President A. Elmer Headlee of Center, include: An open forum on Brucellosis in cattle, swine and goats, on which Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National will serve as moderator; an outstanding list of speakers on current topics, and a number of entertainment features aimed at absorbing some of the out-of-session moments of delegates and their guests.

Some of the subjects to be taken up in the programmed addresses are Bang's disease; frozen food lockers; consumer demand and its effect on meat retailing; marketing; taxes; national legislation. Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., will speak; he is the chairman of the public relations committee, American National Live Stock Association, president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association and a vice-president of the American National.

Thousands of cars of beef cattle have been handled in the past 20 years by Lyn Nichols at the Prineville, Ore., railway yards. Recently, the livestockmen that Weighmaster Nichols has helped with their cattle shipments "got even" during the convention of the Central Oregon Stock Growers Association at Prineville, when they presented him and Mrs. Nichols with a brand-new automobile in appreciation of his loyal, interested service.

At the business session, the following officers were selected: Friday Holmes, president; Bob Yancey, vice-president; J. A. Finlay, secretary-treasurer.



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"I'm through! Busted! Leave me while you still have the chance, Margie!"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



The Universal LARRY DOMINO 50ths

A Lesson in Beef Production

The quality, type and breeding of the great Larry Domino family of Herefords is paying off in pounds and dollars. The outstanding record made by Mr. Bridwell's remarkable herd of commercial cattle is direct and pointed evidence of the superior beefmaking qualities of the Larry Domino family on which he has built that herd.

No wonder then, that with these same bloodlines Milky Way's Larry Domino 50ths are working improvement in Herefords from coast to coast. They are the practical, middle-of-the-road kind that really do have both "quality enough to top the market and pounds enough to make it pay."

As proof of their quality—our show cattle have been the leading winners at every major show at which they have been exhibited for the past three years. Significantly, they win at all ages, as calves, as yearlings and as two-year-olds.

Our most consistent winning yearling show bull this past season was MW Larry Domino 89th, a champion or first-prize winner at most of the major shows; this bull weighed 1,390 pounds this spring at twenty-one months of age. The only two-year-old in our show string this past year was the heifer, MW Lady Larry Domino 77th (a full-sister to our main herd sire, MW Larry Domino 37th). This heifer, a consistent winner for two years weighed 1,510 pounds at the end of the show season at which time she was 33 months old. Here is proof that at least some of the cattle that have type and quality enough to win in the showring also have plenty of weight for age.

We have carefully avoided both extremes of size early maturity, quality and ample weight for age can be successfully combined; our aim has been and will be to produce Herefords of medium size with lots of body and bone that are hardy and early maturing and are economic users of feed both on the range and in the feedlot. Mr. Bridwell has proved that these are the heavy-weighing, money-making kind that command a premium price and his success is an inspiration to all who believe in quality and good breeding.



MW LARRY DOMINO 37th
by LARRY DOMINO 50th

J. S. Bridwell Sells 800 Hereford Grass Steers at \$27.50 Per Cwt.

(Reprinted from a news column of The Hereford Journal.)

Breeding, type and individuality have combined to make a trainload of 814 two-year-old Hereford steers produce what is believed to be a world's record price for grass cattle in that number. These steers were sold from Kansas pasture just recently by J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls, Tex., and 800 of them brought 27½ cents a pound. The buyer was the firm of Funk Bros., Blooming-ton, Ill., noted seed-corn and cattle-feeding concern. "Right now," says Mr. Bridwell in reply to a request for information concerning the sale, "those steers may be eating \$11 seed corn."

The steers, all of one brand, were produced and raised on the Bridwell ranches. An interesting sidelight is that 100 of the tops previously were taken out of the herd and sold as yearlings and that only 14 were cut back out of the entire herd in this recent sale. First shipment to the Illinois feedlots included 400 head that averaged 1,208 pounds. The other 400 should at least equal that weight.

Proof of the value of good breeding and proper type in commercial beef cattle is found in the amount of the check from the buyers. By simple arithmetic, at 27½ cents a pound 800 head of 1,208-pound steers would bring \$265,760. Good breeding? Yes. These steers all were sired by sons or grandsons of Larry Domino.

Another Bridwell operation looks as if it might have established a record, also. In the first week of October Mr. Bridwell looked over his yearling heifers and retained 380 for replacements in his commercial herd. That left 604 heifers which he shipped directly off grass. The 604 averaged 798¾ pounds, which he has reason to believe is a weight record on a comparable number of yearling heifers off grass.

Milky Way Herefords

PHOENIX and SPRINGVILLE, ARIZ.

NOW FOR SALE AT
PRIVATE TREATY

3 BULLS of serviceable age

These bulls were held for the
Northern Colorado Hereford
Breeders Greeley Sale which
has been cancelled

Also 3 Bulls
Past Yearlings

Write, wire or visit

**CUYKENDALL
HEREFORD RANCH**

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Priced Low 25 PUREBRED HEREFORD BULLS

Unregistered, but from selected
registered stock

Strictly Range-Raised
Exceptionally Rugged and Blocky
From T. B.—and Abortion-Free Herd

Can be shipped to any state
Ages 15 to 20 months

- Get them into your country as soon as possible so they can become acclimated.
- Sell your big bulls for bologna at these high prices and let these young ones finish up the breeding job.
- It is hard to find bulls of this high quality and breeding that haven't been registered and pampered. You can turn these loose and not worry.
- You can save by taking 20 or 25 at one time.

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GLENN BUELL
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Phone: 257 Buellton

EVERYBODY BENEFITS

We might suggest to American National members that just a little effort shows how a good thing helps to sell itself. L. S. Barrass of Covelo, Calif., had found that out when he wrote the following letter:

Please find enclosed check for membership fee for two new members. (They are) Mr. Bud O. Barnes and Mr. Arthur Carpenter, both of Covelo.

Keep up the good work you are doing.

A Thank-you is extended to Mr. Barrass and a welcome to the two gentlemen who joined up through his good offices.



At left are pictured Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilber of Meeker, Colo., in the house they have lived in for 52 years. Mr. Wilber was present at the first meeting of the Rio Blanco Stockgrowers Association and is the only surviving member of that association's organizational meeting in 1885. At the right are, left to right, B. P. Franklin of Meeker, secretary of the Rio Blanco Stockgrowers and Arthur Wilber, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilber who last month was elected president of the group.

IN IDAHO—The Lincoln County Cattlemen's Association convention was held the last of March and elected Lee Sorenson of Richfield president; John Kerner of Shoshone, vice-president, and George Cook of Shoshone, secretary. . . . A regular meeting of the Teton County Cattlemen's Association resulted in the following new list of officers: P. K. Breckenridge of Teton, president; Frank Harrop of Driggs, vice-president; Rex I. Gooch of Driggs, secretary. . . . A. R. Babcock of Moore represented Idaho cattlemen at the National Advisory Board meeting in Washington, D. C., early in May. Merle Drake of Challis, representing the sheep interests on the board, accompanied Mr. Babcock on the trip. (Mr. Babcock is a past president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.)

Plans are all set, as the PRODUCER goes to press, for the 76th annual convention to be held by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at Douglas, June 1-3. Under the chairmanship of President Clarence H. Gardner of Thermopolis, a varied speakers' program has been arranged, to include Senator Robertson and Congressman Barrett; Farrington R. Carpenter, first director of the Grazing Service; Jack Foster, editor of Denver's Rocky Mountain News; Harry B. Coffee, president of the Union Stock Yards Company, Omaha, and Marion Clawson, director of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington. American National President A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., being still in the East following his South American trip (see Personals, this issue), the first vice-president, Loren C. Bamert of Ione, Calif., will address the Wyoming stockmen. The executive secretary, F. E. Mollin of Denver, will also appear.

Coyote eradication, Bang's disease control and a suggested merger of the state's cattle and sheep sanitary boards are among matters to be taken up when the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association holds its second quarterly meeting at Clayton, June 28-29. More than 400 ranchers, from every county in New Mexico, are expected to attend.

In an organizational meeting, the Spokane County Livestock Association elected its first slate of officers: Fred Reifenberger, Fairfield Aberdeen-Angus breeder, president; John Byers, Spangle Shorthorn breeder, vice-president; Milton Lehn, Espanola, treasurer. The group will operate under the Washington Cattlemen's Association's state-county membership plan. The constitution and by-laws which the cattlemen adopted cited development and improvement of the industry in their section as the objective.

The Marias-Sweetgrass Hills Livestock Association met at Chester, Mont., on Apr. 10 and the large number of members present participated in a number of discussions under the direction of President W. H. Schafer. Of special interest was the subject of improvements and enlargement of the Chester stockyards.

Mike Hinman of Kremmling, Colo., was re-named to the presidency of the Middle Park Livestock Association at its annual meeting, and George Field remains as secretary. Amos Horn was also re-elected to the vice-presidency. The resolutions of the group asked for changes in hunting seasons.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Douglas County (Colorado) Stock Growers Association showed that you can have a good meeting by breaking up business with pleasure. At Castle Rock, the stockmen were first shown a Swift talkie film; then came a little minstrel show, a talk by J. J. Drinkard (Denver commission man), another minstrel play, and then a talk by Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National. After some music by local youngsters, there was a business meeting, followed by coffee and doughnuts, and a square dance.

Herb Stewart of Castle Rock was continued in the presidency he has held for 16 years—since the organization was started. Charles Kirk was named secretary. He is also county agent. Vice-president is Gil Whitman of Sedalia.

The association owns a spraying outfit that makes the rounds of the members . . . who are glad to be in on a deal that gives them spraying service at cost—around 25 cents a head (see page 34).

FLORIDA REPORTING (By Joseph Lawren)—Local county cattlemen's associations—of which there are 37 under the last official count—are doing excellent work in protecting their cattle from theft and keeping up member interest. The Lee County association, youngest of the groups, has already posted a \$500 reward for information leading to conviction of cattle thieves and in addition is planning to post each member's land with a distinctive association trademark in the shape of a Brahman bull . . . In Hillsborough County, which has for several years had the largest association of cattlemen in the state, the stockmen are conducting a drive for 500 members. The group has held a July 4 rodeo for several years and now owns its own rodeo grounds and meeting site near Plant City . . . The idea of a calf sale to raise funds and promote fellowship is being taken up by the Polk County association; both Sarasota and Manatee County are expected to hold sales later in the summer . . . One hundred cattlemen from four western Florida counties recently inspected pastures from one end to the other of Escambia County, then laid the groundwork for establishment of a Gulf Coast Livestock Association which might be a future affiliate of the Florida Cattlemen's Association. A committee was appointed to arrange an organizational meeting.

The 57th annual convention of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association was being called to order as this issue of the PRODUCER came off the presses. The stockmen at Hot Springs were scheduled to hear a number of informed speakers on a variety of pertinent subjects—among them, Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National; Alan Rogers, chairman of the National Livestock Public Relations Committee;

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STURDY . . . AND
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You can depend on a Dempster windmill to provide livestock with a steady, abundant supply of water the year 'round. Cattlemen everywhere know the reputation of Dempster windmills for longer life, greater capacity, better performance. There's a Dempster dealer near you. See him today and let him estimate your needs.

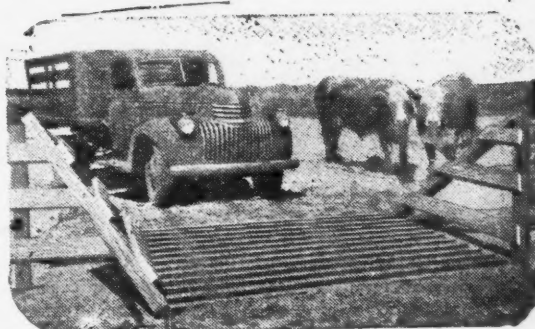
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Your "FLYING—L" Auto-Gate is Ready *(CATTLE GUARD)

Made at the specific request of practical stockmen, the Lincoln "Flying L" Autogate permanently solves your gate problem. Featuring the "Plateau" Top and the "One Man Cleanout" this all-steel cattle guard is actually "something new under the sun."

Easy to install—easy to buy. See your dealer or write direct for FREE literature.



SOLD BY RESPONSIBLE DEALERS
MANUFACTURED BY THE

LINCOLN STEEL WORKS • LINCOLN, NEBR.

F. L. Love of Wilson & Co.; N. K. Carnes, general manager of the Central Cooperative Association in St. Paul; Loren C. Bamert, first vice-president of the American National, and A. Z. Baker, president of the American Stock Yards Association. A unique feature of the program was a meeting of cowboys who took part in the roundup of 1902.

Junior Doings

Junior Yavapai Cattlegrowers, in Arizona, held their annual election meeting on Mar. 20 and named the following: Calvin Stuart, president; Bobbie McLernon, vice-president; Donna Lee Fain, secretary; Jackie Converse, treasurer; Art Evans, advisor (re-election).

An increasing interest in horsemanship among young people of Nevada's Elko County has resulted in the formation of a new 4-H club through which its members will learn from actual practice. The "Saddle Companions" will meet twice a month to take up better methods of caring for and training horses.

Approximately 150 Yakima Valley (Wash.) FFA and 4-H boys and girls were entered in the first annual preview judging contest at Toppenish on May 8. The event was sponsored jointly by the Central Washington Cattlemen's Association and the Toppenish Chamber of Commerce. Announcement was made that a junior calf sale will be held there on Oct. 12.



LADIES CHOICE



COWBELLE ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Don Collins of Kit Carson, president of the Colorado CowBelles, will respond to the welcoming address of Mrs. Leslie Kuhn of Lyons, president of the Boulder County CowBelles, at the opening of the 81st annual convention of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, June 24, at Boulder. . . . It should be of interest to the ladies that one of their sex, a nationally recognized and respected authority in the field of medicine, will be among the principal convention forum speakers on the subject of Brucellosis. She is Dr. Florence Sabin, now serving as director of public health for the City and County of Denver. . . . The C.B.'s will hold their annual banquet on the first evening of the three-day meeting, and a tea has been scheduled.

* * *

A meeting will be held in Omaha on June 10 for purposes of forming a Nebraska CowBelles organization. The ladies of the Cornhusker State are particularly interested at this time in starting to make plans for entertaining the feminine visitors to the American National Live Stock Association which meets next January in North Platte.



June is the month for honeymoons, and new nests are beginning to appear in the trees around the Ranch House. An exotic young couple is setting up house-keeping in the Chinese elm under the south windows; a little smaller and even more vividly-colored than the orioles that are common around here, they have very rotund little dove-grey bodies and thrush-like heads. The female's breast is a clear light lemon-yellow and the male's the hottest possible shade of Spanish orange. We've caught glimpses of others like them around the ranch lately, though we've never seen them before; probably the drouth has driven them up into these mountain meadows from wherever they usually nest. When this pair stops romancing and settles down to nest-building, perhaps I'll be able to identify them by the type of nest they build. I hope so.

In North Dakota, members of the Claribelles, women's auxiliary of the Mouse River Cattlemen's Association, met in April at Minot and elected the following officers: Mrs. Horace Genre, Townner, president; Mrs. Jerome Effertz, Velva, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Anderson, Foxholm, secretary-treasurer. The group will cooperate in sponsoring the Velva Horse Show.

* * *

Wyoming's CowBells will be in annual session at Douglas, June 1-3, concurrently with the meetings of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, under the direction of their president, Mrs. Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville. Mary Cross and the CowBelles of Converse County have charge of the annual banquet which the ladies will put on.

Mrs. Hyatt has urged that all members attend the 1948 convention and "take part in making this meeting just a little bigger and better, if possible, than ever before." Mrs. Ted Graham, the secretary, reports that 65 new members have been welcomed in the past year, making the present membership hit an all-time high.

Birds are such elf-like, ethereal creatures that we attribute spiritual qualities to them, and it is always surprising to note how many less-attractive traits they really have. A young wren whose mate chose to nest atop one of our porch pillars was the most henpecked husband I've ever known. She must have been married before—or else just knew instinctively how to keep house—but surely he was the most inexperienced of bridegrooms! Time after weary time he'd struggle to the porch, and from the porch to the nesting place, with the largest, longest, heaviest stick he could possibly carry. Eventually, he'd deposit it proudly before his small, busy wife—who's cock her little head, take one disdainful look at it, and then throw it out of the nest. Not only that; with furious scoldings and thrashing wings she'd force him to carry it off the porch and out of sight.

We spent all our spare time—and some we couldn't spare—watching this nesting, and none of us ever saw her accept even one of his offerings, which continued to make up in size and weight what they evidently lacked in suitability. I wish I could say that later he masterfully proved himself the head of the family and a good provider, but the truth is that Boney the Cat finished his brief career before ever his children were

hatched, and his wife, apparently not particularly missing him, alone and efficiently raised the three husky, quarrelsome youngsters that all exactly resembled her.

* * *

Each year, about this time, the rhythm of bird migration brings the return of the swallows. We at the Ranch House do not welcome them as does Mission San Juan Capistrano, a hundred miles to the north of here, where their regular return is a celebrated tourist spectacle. They are welcome to nest upon the barns and outbuildings, but they're too shockingly dirty and noisy and covered with vermin to be welcomed as close neighbors, and we do not allow them to build upon the Ranch House. I try never to let them get settled, but each time I brush down their carefully-begun mud foundations I must close my heart against their sad, sharp crying, and I go about for weeks feeling like a murdering home-wrecker. Once, three or four years ago, I did not find a nest under the eaves until it was finished and the first egg laid, and I had not the heart to destroy it. That, of course, was a mistake, as that pair and all their offspring are more than ever determined to nest in the same place.

What a strange thing instinct is; for the past six years, only that one pair has nested upon the Ranch House, and yet each spring we must fight off, for two or three weeks, their determined efforts to usurp its porches and eaves. Stranger still is the fact that, for the first two or three days after their return, they circle and cry worriedly around the site of the earlier house, torn down nearly a dozen years ago, and it is only after they have thoroughly discussed and accepted the fact that it no longer exists that they turn toward the present one.

At long last, they go disgruntledly off to the barns, and the air is no longer filled with their shrill crying. I no longer skulk about with a long pole and a furtively criminal air, and I try to forget that next year, at precisely the same time, the whole drama of frustrated neighborliness will begin again!

AT HOME ON THE RANGE

Plans are under way for an Old-Timers' Picnic. I've never been any good at mathematics, and after covering pages with complicated figures designed to arrive at how many pounds of beans would be required to feed 300 people, I gave up and decided that if we cooked up a couple of wash-boilers full we'd probably have plenty. Here in Southern California of course, "beans" means pink beans—or perhaps pinto beans—cooked in the Spanish manner with garlic, chili and meat. When I was a little girl in Canada, "beans" in British Columbia were

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

white ham—onions they v'and n beans, bread.

In them localit metho countr all of

Let's typica we w prize your Amer Bldg., tify t Beans beans Hav Beans them in du meal —usu —and ways

Put in 5 c ly, co Beans salt t cookin bacon fat a tle of time, ing, s ily—u sired. joles Or ev —unt chiles are of For let's tries And eating

white navy beans, boiled—usually with ham—and served with chopped Bermuda onions and “johnny-cake.” In Ontario, they were the richly brown, molasses- and mustard-flavored Boston baked beans, served with the traditional brown bread.

In the intervening years, I’ve eaten them in a half-dozen states, and each locality seems to have its own favorite method of preparing this basic item of country fare; the strangest thing is that all of them are so good.

Let’s exchange recipes; for the most typical “bean recipe” from each state, we will pay \$2, with a special grand prize of \$5 for the best of all. Address your entries to “Home on the Range,” American Cattle Producer, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo. Be sure to identify them by states; i. e., “Montana Beans,” etc. Let’s hear how you fix beans!

Have you ever tried the basic “Fried Beans” of Mexico? I especially like them with a little diced cheese mixed in during the frying. A meal is not a meal in Mexico unless beans are served—usually just before the dessert course—and this is one of the most popular ways of serving them:

FRIED BEANS

Put 2 cups of pink beans on to cook in 5 cups of lukewarm water; cook gently, covered, for two hours or until soft. Beans are never soaked in Mexico. Add salt to taste during last half hour of cooking. In a frying pan melt $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bacon drippings; add alternately to hot fat a small amount of beans and a little of the liquor, mashing beans each time, until all are used. Continue cooking, stirring frequently—they burn easily—until mixture is of thickness desired. These are usually refried—“Frijoles Refritos”—until completely dry. Or even re-refried—“Frijoles Chinitos”—until crisp. Cheese, sardines, green chiles, onion, green peppers and garlic are often added to vary the flavor.

For “chuck wagon” meals or at home, let’s have your best bean recipe! Entries should be postmarked before July 1.

And so . . . Good evening . . . and good eating . . . to you all.

D. M.



“It’s lovely, George. What room is this?”

June, 1948



3-WAY FLY CONTROL

- (1) **HIGH REPELLENCY** to keep flies off!
(2) **PARALYTIC KILLING ACTION** that kills flies if they do light! (3) **RESIDUAL TOXICITY** that remains effective for days up to weeks!

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RESID-U-NOX
RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY MIX

Here at last is a **SAFE** insecticide with long-lasting residual killing power. Its locked-in, *Polymerized killing agents stick either to surfaces of building or hair of animals to be effective for days up to weeks. Kills cold-blooded insects *on contact*, yet is **NON-TOXIC** to warm-blooded humans and livestock. (*U. S. Patented Process.)

Mixes either with oil or water. Makes finished fly spray for as low as 36¢ a gal. Dip or power spray for less than 4¢ a gal.

Try it at our risk! Write for **FREE** “Stock-Pest Control Manual” and Free Trial Offer!

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HOUSES AT 10 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FT. WORTH, TEX.
OMAHA, NEBR.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	DENVER, COLO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	SIoux CITY, IOWA	OGDEN, UTAH
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.		

Meatless Tuesdays have finally been officially dropped from the government’s food-saving program and con-

sumers are now asked to pick their own meatless day and read a USDA recipe book designed to help save food.

FOR QUICKER GAINS WITH LESS FEED

VIKING VILAK

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BEGIN FEEDING THIS BETTER MINERAL TODAY!
Successful feeders praise Viking Vilak—the mineral supplement that is the result of years of careful study of the mineral needs of farm animals.
The Choice of Breeders and Feeders of Champions

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**HERD BULL PROSPECTS
YEARLING RANGE BULLS
YEARLING HEIFERS
COWS WITH CALVES**

*The kind of cattle you need
in your breed.*

A. B. Hardin SAVAGETON, WYO.

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LOCATED IN MONTANA'S FAMOUS BITTERROOT VALLEY

**BEAU DONALD
Panama
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**SIZE
BONE
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Box 72, Stevensville, Mont.

We Suggest You Visit Us This Summer.

WITWER Colorado's Oldest Herd

Est. 1899 *Herefords*

STOW & HARVEY WITWER GREELEY, COLO.

Washington Notes

The House recently passed, by a considerable margin, the Bulwinkle bill, under which railroads would be permitted to make certain ICC-approved rate agreements without running the risk of anti-trust prosecution. The measure, which is opposed by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, does not yet have the presidential signature. The author of the bill states that it merely continues a system of rate conferences long in effect and only recently in controversy.

Farmers who spend money on soil and water conservation are in line for a little "equity" on the income tax setup under a new plan which the House Ways and Means Committee has approved for inclusion in its general tax revision bill. Whereas, now, most such outlays for improvements are called "capital expenditures," for which the farmer can take the deduction, if at all, only gradually, over a period of years, under the new plan he would be allowed to deduct the expenses from his gross income in the same year in which he made the expenditure. Erosion preventive measures and soil and water conservation expenditures are included; excluded are such expenditures as purchase, erection or improvement of actual structures and facilities made of masonry, concrete, tile, metal or wood.

The National Live Stock Tax Committee, along the same lines, is attempting to have the bill clarified by specifically including expenditures for clearing and reseeding of land as a justifiably deductible expense.

H. R. 5665 came out of the House Ways and Means Committee. It would extend the trade agreement law one year but would take from the Department of State power to write the tariffs. Instead, hearings would be before the Tariff Commission. If rates fell within the competitive area found by the Tariff Commission the President could proclaim them but if the commission's report were not followed Congress could object.

Congressional committee approval has been given to provision for allowing the government to bear the cost of meat inspection. Chances are regarded as reasonably good that the House and Senate will pass the measures.

S 1874, sent to the President May 19, authorizes payments to grazing permittees and licensees on the federal range wherever they have to give up use of the range because of the need of the

land for national-defense purposes. The bill simply extends existing legislation which authorizes payment if the land is used for war purposes.

Awaiting Senate confirmation for the agriculture secretary's job as the PRODUCER goes to press is Charles F. Brannan, previous assistant secretary. The former Denver attorney was nominated the last week in May to succeed Clinton P. Anderson, resigned to seek a seat in the Senate from New Mexico.

Appointees Named to National Forest Board

The personnel of the newly established National Forest Board of Review has been announced; the board, composed of private citizens, will advise the office of the secretary of agriculture on problems which arise in connection with use by the public of the national forests and other land under the administration and control of the Forest Service. Appointed to the board are: Dr. Jonathan Forman, Columbus, O.; Prof. Gilmour B. MacDonald, head of the forestry department at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; Dr. Roland Roger Renne, president of Montana State College, Bozeman.

One of the things the members of the new board will be called upon to advise about is the disposition of appeals to the secretary by forest users from decisions by the chief of the Forest Service affecting their operations.

Reseeding Cost in Rough Mountain Range

Average cost of the reseeding that was accomplished on 4,600 acres of rangelands on the national forests of Colorado since July 1, 1947, was \$6.61 per acre, varying widely, depending upon the terrain of the areas reseeded and difficulties of preparing the ground in rough mountainous country. Included in the average are costs of transportation in and out of hard-to-get-to areas. Added costs for fencing to protect new seedings against livestock until they become established amounted to \$2.62 an acre on the average.

Much of the effort to date in the reseeding projects, says E. D. Sandvig, assistant Rocky Mountain regional forester, has been directed toward getting and developing suitable ground-working machinery and in pilot plantings to determine the best species and reseeding methods. So far, the most successful seedings have been accomplished by the use of heavy, disc-type plows and grain drills.

A research program is being carried on at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Manitou Park, Colo., to determine the most suitable grass species for various localities and elevations as well as the best seeding techniques.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

CHICAGO BIG FEE

A big western sale, 28-29, with Feeder Cattle event will exhibit. offered in carloads. heifer calves. 1947 sale in the show head, brood cwt. The calves, \$56.75 an calves in Colorado.

WATCH

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June, 19

CHICAGO PLANS BIG FEEDER CATTLE SHOW

A big showing of feeder cattle by western producers is announced for Oct. 28-29, when the fourth annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale is held. The event will conclude with an auction of all exhibits. Cash prizes totaling \$4,100 are offered in four classes; these consist of carloads of 20 head each of steer and heifer calves and yearling steers and heifers. There is no entry fee. At the 1947 sale the 37 carloads of steer calves in the show, averaging 438 pounds per head, brought an average of \$33.45 per cwt. The grand champion carload of calves, Colorado Herefords, sold at \$56.75 and the second prize carload of calves in the same class, also from Colorado, topped the sale at \$60 per cwt.

WATCH FOR FALL BULL SALE

New head of the Rocky Mountain Hereford Association is John Cuykendall of Roggen, Colo. Ed Nix of Boulder is vice-president and Mrs. Harold DeBacker is secretary-treasurer. Plans were laid for committee work on the fall bull sale, and for the showing of members' animals during the convention at Boulder, on June 24-26, of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association.

NEW INTEREST IN HEREFORDS

The Southwestern New Mexico Registered Hereford Association held its first meeting in some time on Apr. 27 at Silver City. In keeping with a new interest shown there, all breeders present took a lively interest in plans for revising general activities and the annual show and sale of the association. Another meeting was set for June 19 to lay more definite plans for the stock show to be held Sept. 11, in connection with the fair at Silver City.

BULL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

The bull sale committee of the Modoc County branch, California Cattlemen's Association, recently named John Smith manager; P. C. Weber, chairman (re-elected); P. J. Enos, treasurer, and Jack Hays, secretary. The fifth annual range bull sale will be held at Cedarville.

MERCURY WILL BE PRIZE

Consignors to the fifth annual Tri-State Hereford Futurity at Miles City, Mont., Oct. 24-25, will really have something to go gunning for. Exhibitor of the grand champion bull in the registered Hereford competition, according to Norman G. Warsinske who is secretary-manager of the show, will be a new 1949 Mercury sedan. The car has been donated by "Mickey" Cochrane of baseball fame and Roy Sorrells of the Yellowstone Motor Sales at Billings. There will be about \$5,000 in cash prizes and trophy awards also. Cattle from Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota will be shown.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Have 14 very choice herd headers about 1 year old now, suitable for Registered herds—tops of the crop. Also 50 heifers same age. Write for prices, pedigrees, and description or see

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS

Alliance, Nebraska

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots
Herbert Chandler
Baker, Oregon

POLLED SHORTHORNS REGISTER HIGHEST AVERAGE

A new high record average for a Polled Shorthorn Congress was given the breed at the eighth such annual event in Kansas City, Mo., on May 7-8. An average of \$650 for 76 head was the highest recorded in the eight-year history of the congress, which has been moved about the country from year to year. This average ran \$92 per head more than last year, 23 bulls bringing \$740 around and 53 females, \$611. Next year's national congress will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., May 2-3.

ARIZONA HEREFORD GROUP ANNOUNCES DECEMBER DATES

The Arizona Hereford Association has announced dates for its show and sale as Dec. 14-16, at Phoenix. In a meeting held by the show and sale committee on Apr. 20, plans were laid for holding, for the first time this year, a feeder calf show; it will feature pens of 10 head of calves born in 1948. The steers will be sold at auction. The pen-of-three bull classes will continue as an important part of the show and there will also be a pen-of-three heifer show. Breeding classes will be the standard ones as set up by the American Hereford Association.

COLORADO CLASSIC OCT. 9

The date of the Colorado Hereford Association Classic has been set for Oct. 9 at Denver. John Casey, chairman of the Classic committee, explains that rules and regulation will not differ very much from those of past editions of this show and sale except that it is planned to place more emphasis in future on quality. A breeder may enter as many as five head of animals he feels will do him and his herd credit. All correspondence is being handled through the association office, Room 410, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver.

NEW MEXICO ANGUS TO BE SHOWN OCT. 11

The New Mexico Aberdeen-Angus Cattlemen's Association will hold its second show and sale in Clovis, Oct. 11. It is expected that a new pavilion at the fair grounds will be completed and ready for use by that time. Registered cattle only will be sold and deadline for entries is July 1. Applications are now being made through the office of sale management, 421 Continental Oil Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW WILL HONOR KINZER

Widespread interest is reported in the American Royal Hereford Show which will take place at Kansas City this fall. Plans are afoot to make this one the high spot in the 47 years that the American Royal Livestock Show has been held, in honor of R. J. Kinzer who was secretary of the American Hereford Association for over 30 years and is now board chairman. Suggestions are being received from all over the nation for a name for this special 1948 tribute.

AMERICAN POLLED SHOW MOVES TO DENVER

Directors of the American Polled Hereford Association voted at Kansas City to move the National Polled Hereford Show and Sale to Denver, Colo., from Knoxville, Tenn. The date for the event, as well as for the annual meeting of association stockholders, will be Dec. 9-11.

Year-Old Brahman Calf Tops Cuban Show

A 12-month-old Brahman calf bred by Norris Cattle Company of Ocala, Fla., brought the top price of \$1,300 at the Cuban National Livestock Show in Havana several weeks ago. It was bought by the Cuban agricultural department.

POLLED HEREFORDS
Spidel Breeding
500 A Year to Choose From
Roberts Loan and Cattle Co.
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ANGUS BEEF IS BEST

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Silk Finish - Long Fibre Manila - 33 Thread
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There are a number of coupons in the advertisements in this issue of the PRODUCER. They offer you free booklets containing much valuable information. It will pay you to send for some of them.

Be Sure to Mention THE PRODUCER

PRIZE PROPERTY GOES ON BLOCK

The 7,500-acre Taussig Brothers ranch near Parshall, Colo., and registered Hereford cattle are for sale—separately, or all-in-one.

FOR THE ANIMAL ON THE SICK LIST

CANCER EYE—

The cause of this malignant tumorous condition which affects the eye or related tissues is unknown; irritation and over-exposure to strong sunlight may be contributing factors.

There is no known cure after the disease has had a good start.

Complete surgery of the cancerous tissue and the eyeball by a veterinarian usually gives satisfactory results if performed early enough. Otherwise, the animal should be sold for slaughter, subject to inspection.

SLEEPING SICKNESS—

The American Veterinary Medical Association has warned ranchers that they must be on the alert to the danger of sleeping sickness, which has now invaded three-fourths of the states.

Symptoms: In a horse or mule they include fever, sleepiness, grinding of teeth, wobbly movements, difficulty in chewing and swallowing. Body functions become more or less paralyzed. Bad cases end fatally after the animal goes into a stupor; lighter cases stop after early fever stage. Confers degree of immunity.

Occurs mostly in summer months among pastured animals, commonly near water or marshy land.

Controls (to be carried out by qualified veterinarian): vaccination before season arrives; control of bloodsucking insects by all practicable means and, es-

pecially, protection of affected animals; extermination of all vermin, and exclusion of pigeons and stray animals; prompt and thorough disposal of animals dead of the disease and thorough disinfection of quarters. Sanitation is highly important; do not allow animals to drink from stagnant pools.

WARTS—

Infectious; caused by a virus which probably gains entrance through injuries in the skin. Chief damage is to hides.

Symptoms: Warts may be large or small, appearing almost anywhere on the body and spreading to other areas.

Treatment: Tying off; slipping; surgery; use of glacial acetic acid, silver nitrate, iodine; internal medication.

Sanitary precautions and removal of warty cattle are necessary steps of prevention.

LUMPY JAW—

A chronic infectious disease. Mode of infection not definitely known but it is believed that the organisms gain entrance through injuries to the mucous membranes.

Symptoms: Enlargement of the bones of the head—particularly the lower jawbone which becomes spongy and filled with pus.

Treatment: No satisfactory one known. Affected animals should be fattened for slaughter. *Source: USDA.*

Neckyoke Jones Says:



Me an' my ol' pardner, Greasewood, has been watchin' the reports of all of the diffrent resolutions which is bein' passed at the annual meetin's of the different state livestock associations. You know it ust to be when stockmen met about all they did was rawhide the railroads, cuss the packers—an' threaten to hang cow an' horse rustlers. About three resolutions would be about all they'd run through the chute. Now, the string of resolutions looks like a Congressinul Reckord—an' about half of 'em demands elimination of bureycrats. Noboddy seems to know how to go about it. They is experts who attends these meetin's an' tells how to git rid of bugs, an' grubs an' flies an' other varmints—but it looks like they was a purty good openin' for somebody to git up an' tell how to spray for bureycrats. Our congressmen don't seem to be able to do much. They git rid of 'em in one place—

an' the bureycrats jest git up an' move over to another place. They is several kinds of insectks which has this sort of habit. When you think you are shet of 'em in one place—they pop up in another.

This here Hope bill which Congress is now considerin' will bear watchin'—an' it was writ up by a Republican, too! Lookin' it over, Greasewood sez, it makes the New Deal like a poddy in a pure bred herd—purty small punkins. Accordin' to this here bill—if it was made law—a feller with any size spread could go to Floridy and set still—because the secertary of agriculture would do all of his thinkin' for him. Like as not nottices could be sent out from Washinton tellin' his hands to do this and do that—an' all he would have to do would be to take in the money—an' pay it out in taxes. Ain't it wonderful what they are willin' to do for us these days? It's gittin' so noboddy will have to do any work. Sody Crick Smith, our neighbor, said the preacher ast him why he didden come to church. Sody Crick said, it wasent necessary—because if we jest set tight an' waited a spell Washinton would fix a heaven on earth for us!—FHS.

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Oregon Association

(Continued from Page 12)

lieves that its members are well able to handle their own livestock disease problems themselves, without compulsion from other groups or states and with a minimum of so-called expert advice. Large numbers of calves are vaccinated each year for Bang's disease and range cattle are not under compulsory test and slaughter programs.

Public Relations

For some time members of the Oregon association have been concerned with worsening public relations between the industry and the consumer. This partly was due to high prices but some thought that different approaches to some of the current problems would have prevented much unfavorable publicity. Other state associations felt the same and Sherm Guttridge of Prairie City, now state president, called a meeting of Idaho, Washington and Oregon stockmen to draft a program. This called for uniform state livestock sanitary laws, a study of marketing, brand inspection, weed control, better public relations. Other meetings have been held and Idaho and Oregon livestock regulations have been changed to make them almost identical. Mr. Guttridge is now a member of the American National Live Stock Association's public relations committee.

Thirty-five years since the organization of the Oregon association is not a long time, in the life of either a man or an association, but it does fairly well establish the general policy of the group and the life pattern of the man. Oregon range cattlemen, like their counterparts elsewhere, are still free men. They have resisted government subsidies, turned down various forms of government doles and generally voted against both government expenditures and big government.

Organizations may last for years with nothing stronger than a financial bond to hold them together but the real association is the one founded on the loyalty of its members to each other and to a program of decent self-interest that will give due consideration to the rights of others. Year after year cattlemen and their families attend Oregon conventions, support the association, attend the legislature and work for the well-being of their fellow man. Some years ago, a pioneer member of the association who had lived a colorful life had his career written up in a widely circulated magazine in the Northwest. In his story, he stressed the pleasure he and his family had found in the acquaintances that developed into fast friends—all acquired through membership in the association. Probably it is these friendships and the activities and interest developed among the members in the welfare of each other that account for the long life of all range cattle associations. Certainly no other livestock groups are exactly similar.

BRAHMAN BULLS

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ADVISORY BOARD TO CAPITAL

Members of the National Advisory Board Council for public range matters were called to Washington to confer with the new director of the Bureau of Land Management, Marion Clawson. Discussed were several changes in the range code, the relationship between the bureau and the livestock industry, bureau reorganization, trespass control, conservation, improvement, wildlife and the Nicholson plan.

Board Fully Represented

Returning from the conference, Members Sam Hyatt, of Hyattville, Wyo., and Kelso Musser, Delta, Colo., said that board members were there 100 per cent, either themselves or by alternate. Other members of the council are: Gordon Griswold, Elko, Nev., president; A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., first vice-president; Merle L. Drake, Challis, Ida., second vice-president; J. C. Cecil, Burns, Ore., secretary; Joseph T. Atkins, St. George, Utah; A. R. Spikes, Bowie, Ariz.; Frank Iverson, Bieber, Calif.; Henry Evans, Bishop, Calif.; Dan H. Hughes, Montrose, Colo.; A. Rowley Babcock, Moore, Ida.; Frank O'Connell, Townsend, Mont.; J. C. Miller, Roundup, Mont.; Fred Strosnider, Yerington, Nev.; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; Gerald Stanfield, Weiser, Ida.; B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah; McKinley Morrill, Junction, Utah; John W. Hay, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyo.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN ALASKA

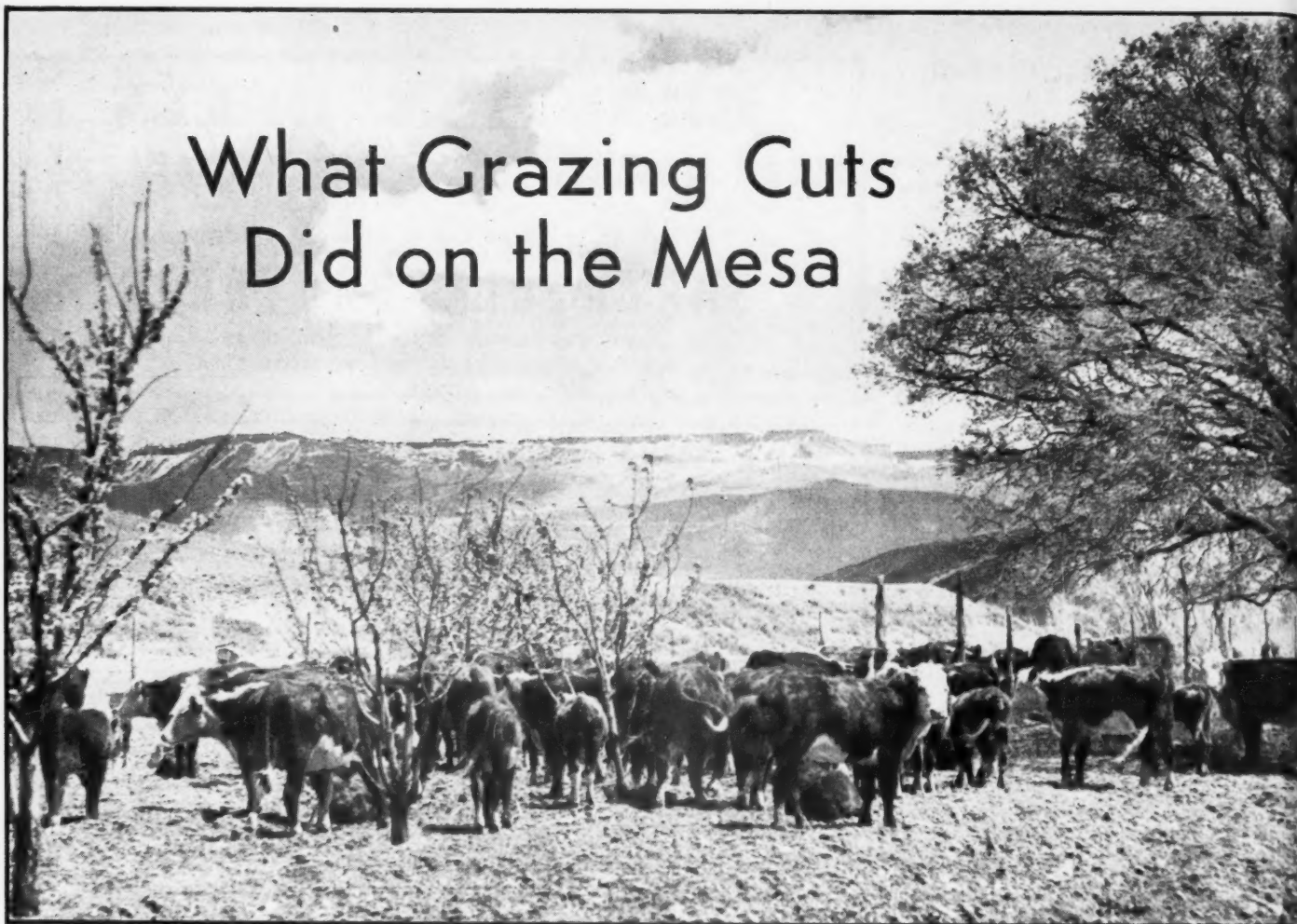
In view of the very considerable interest that has been shown since the war in Alaska, the following portion of an editorial on Beef Cattle Production is deemed quotable: (from Alaska Farmer.)

"As yet, there is little, based on actual experience in the interior, that can be told inquirers (about the Territory's beef producing potentialities). Valuable work was done on Kodiak Island by the federal experiment station (1898-1931) with beef cattle." There has been none since then—only dairy cattle research, with results inapplicable to beef.

COLORADO BANG'S PROPOSAL

Governor W. Lee Knous' Bang's disease committee recommends a bill for Colorado to control and eradicate Bang's disease, by official vaccination of heifer calves and the testing of all dairy cattle. Heifer calves 6 to 12 months would be vaccinated and the right ear tattooed "V" except in case of registered purebred or other identified animals. Annual testing of dairy cattle is provided for, with reactors being branded and quarantined and sold only for slaughter, except that registered reactors could move into infected herds. Expenses would be taken care of except the handling of the cattle. This proposal leaves the testing of range animals on a voluntary basis.

What Grazing Cuts Did on the Mesa



THERE'S A STORY, in sequence, in the four pictures shown on these two pages. Between the peaceful scene at the top, depicting the calm before the storm, and the final, loading shot at the bottom of the opposite page, the practice of cutting forest grazing permits has accounted for the going-out-of-business of several livestock operating units with

the consequent selling of stock and property and the virtual displacement of such families as the Cecil McCoys and their six children.

The lower picture here shows an auction scene on the ranch of Bruce Claybaugh, near Grand Junction, Colo. Let's hear what he had to say at the sale:

"The Forest Service's present esti-

mated capacity of Kannah Creek Ranch is 930 cattle for 2.3 months on top of Grand Mesa. At present, over 19 permittees with over 2,500 cattle are permitted there for three months. The permit application we're forced to sign this year says, 'I will remove my livestock from the forest before the expiration of the designated grazing season if in the judgment of the forest officer in charge further grazing is detrimental to the range.' This can only mean that the forest officer intends to take these cattle off the range long before the season is over. If this happens, for instance, on the first of August, the cattle would not be fat, there would be no demand for stockers and feeders at that time of year, there would be no demand for breeding cattle then and I would have no place to go with them except my alfalfa fields, which would not do. I am forced to sell because such rulings make it impossible to continue operating breeding herds."

Another "dislocatee," Norman Shoemaker of Montrose, bought a ranch near there two years ago; it carried a permit for 126 head of cattle. There was a 20 per cent cut in making the transfer, leaving a 101-head permit. He desired not to run any cattle for three years and was promised by the local forest officer that he would be granted a holdover for this number or any part thereof, each year, for three years. This (1948) is

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the third year, and just a short time ago when he called for the holdover he was refused and the demand was made that he fill the permit this year or it would be cancelled. During the past two years the range his permit is issued on has been declared overgrazed and a 55 per cent cut proposed by the Forest Service. The forest officer is said to have given no consideration to the promise made two years ago for the 1948 holdover, but proposed that if the permittee was unable to buy 101 head of cattle at this time he could take his 55 per cent permanent cut now; then he

would only have to fill the 45 head he had left!

Another "exhibit": Carl Monroe of Mesa explains that he had a holdover for four years. "When I went down to see about the holdover the next spring I was told to fill up or lose everything—so I bought cattle to fill. I later sold the ranch to one man and the cattle to another and the Forest Service will not issue a transfer on my permit to the man who bought the cattle." (Forest Service regulations provide for the transfer of permits with the sale of cattle or the sale of a ranch, or both.)



The cover picture this month shows a few of the cows and calves sold at the Claybaugh sale. Calves are where the cattle industry begins. These calves, born yearly on the western ranges, become the animals that fill the eastern feedlots and eventually produce beef that feeds the world. For every one of these breeding cows that are taken off the range these are the losses: first, just that much of western Colorado's livestock industry; second, just that percentage of the yearly supply of feeding steers for the Corn Belt feedlot and, third, just that much of the world's supply of food for hungry people.

As for Cecil and Irene McCoy, pictured here with their sturdy family and their pet horse: Three years ago they went on a small ranch with 150 head of cattle belonging to C. V. Hallenbeck, with the understanding that if Mr. McCoy could make the ranch pay enough profit to constitute a reasonable down payment, Mr. Hallenbeck would in time sell him the ranch. With hard work, good management and the rise in cattle prices, Mr. McCoy is now in position to make that reasonable down payment—if the permit for the 150 head could be transferred with the ranch. However, the Forest Service estimates that there will soon be an 81 per cent cut on this permit. Mrs. McCoy, in conversation with Owner Hallenbeck several days ago, said: "How can we do it? An 81 per cent cut would leave us only 27 cows—and 27 cows with six kids just won't work!"

FULL AND OVERGRAZING GIVEN AS CAUSE FOR LOWER BIG GAME INCREASE RATE

The 1948 annual report of the chief of wildlife management of the Forest Service, Lloyd W. Swift, says that though big-game herds on the country's national forests have increased each year since the first yearly big-game census was made more than a quarter century ago, the rate of increase last year was one of the smallest on record. In contrast with the sharp upward trend of the 20's and 30's, when estimated numbers doubled at least once every 10 years, the increases last year, in the case of deer and elk—the principal big-game animals on the forests—were but slightly more than 2 per cent for deer and 1.8 per cent for elk.

There appeared to be little change in the size of the black bear and moose populations in the forest. Bighorn sheep showed a 500-head increase, to 9,500 in 1947.

Since 1921, deer numbers on the national forests have gone from 450,000 to 2,030,000; elk from 52,000 to 163,000.

Year	Deer	Elk	Moose	Bear	Blk. Bighorn Sheep
1921	450,000	52,000	3,600	37,000	13,000
1926	613,500	82,500	5,000	42,000	11,200
1931	893,700	96,500	7,300	44,800	11,000
1936	1,309,000	126,000	6,000	51,200	9,800
1941	1,865,000	160,000	5,900	61,000	8,000
1946	1,992,000	160,000	9,500	74,000	9,000
1947	2,030,000	163,000	9,400	75,000	9,500

Association Sidelights

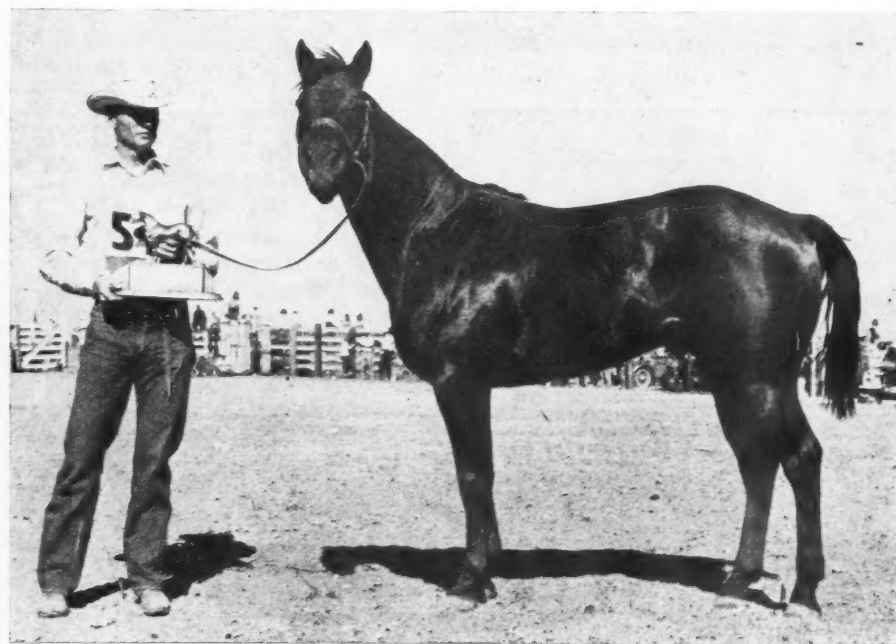
The Douglas County (Colorado) Livestock Association gave itself something to grow on when, early last year, it bought a spraying chute on wheels for \$1,275 and hired a man to haul it around from ranch to ranch behind an old army truck to help farmers get rid of all ticks, lice, grubs, flies and ringworm plaguing their thousands of head of cattle, their hundreds of sheep and their horses. The animals are healthier, their owners are happy and the association has chalked up a nice little 500 per cent increase in memberships since acquiring ownership of the spray outfit.

This acquisition grew out of a preliminary plan for installing dipping vats and chutes in several communities in Douglas County. The program was abandoned in favor of the mobile unit when a survey showed the cost would be prohibitive. Except for a temporary shutdown of operations while the engine was being repaired, the spraying chute has been serving without a break all year. The operator fills the 600-gallon water tank on the truck every morning, drives to the ranch to be worked that day, places his trailer strategically and fills it with 165 gallons of

water and the necessary rotenone (for grubs), benzene hexachloride or DDT (for lice, flies, ticks). While someone lends a hand to see that the animals get into the chute, he takes over control of the pumping apparatus. None of the liquid is wasted, since runoff is pumped back from troughs; one "load" sprays an average of around 125 head. Any spray that's left over is used on poultry installations. . . . And Driver Bill Hewins never passes up a chance to run a dog through. The charge for cattle is 25 cents a head (less for large numbers), in addition to a 2½-to-3-cent charge per head for material used. Non-members pay an extra \$1 for each use of the machine.

George H. Stewart of Sedalia is the association president; Charles Kirk of Castle Rock, the secretary.

Speaking of New Mexico's A & M College, G. W. Evans of Magdalena, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, said in a recent radio address that that institution had done more than any other to assist agriculture and the livestock industry in his state. "The A & M College," he asserted, "is teaching the future state ranchers and farmers new methods and new means to increase production and at the same time to conserve our soil." He urged proper financial encouragement.



Arizona's Sonoita Quarter Horse Show closed May 2 after 150 top animals had vied for honors before a crowd of close to 2,500 people. Highlight of the very competitive show was the sweeping of the championships by Mr. and Mrs. Jay Parsons of Benson, Ariz., with their champion stallion Dinero P (shown here) and champion mare Linda Mujer. The latter was also declared grand champion of the show and was awarded a special trophy by the secretary of state, Dan Garvey.

A spirited contest developed in the reining class between Texas B, owned by Blain Lewis of Patagonia, and Strange Wolfe, owned by T. F. Cooper of Holbrook; the latter finally copped the trophy. The coveted get-of-sire trophy was won by Texas B and his get, owned by Blain Lewis.

Show judges were Cort Carter of Kirkland, Harry Irving of Prescott and Louis Taylor of Florence. Tom Finley, president of the Arizona Quarter Horse Association, judged the open jumping and riding classes.—DORIS SIEBOLD, secretary, Santa Cruz County Fair Association.

Joe H. Nettleton of Murphy, Ida., recently elected president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, was appointed by the State Department to be a delegate to the UNESCO conference at San Francisco in mid-May. Following that, Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton planned to go direct to Baker, Ore., for the convention of the Cattle and Horse Raisers of Oregon.

Say, Podner!

(Continued from Page 9)

On the trail it was the same. When evening came they selected their campsite together, usually along a small stream. Then one would take his cooking kit and cross to the other bank. As twilight faded two cook fires would light up the night.

Presently one would stroll to the bank of the creek, peer toward the other's fire, sniff the air and shout:

"Hey, you durned old fool, your biscuits are burning!"

The other would disdainfully turn his back on the burning biscuits and shout back, "None of your danged business!"

Until the meal was over and the pots washed insults would flow back and forth across the creek. Then one would cross over and they would sit, puffing their pipes, beside the fire. After a bit they would unroll their beds side by side and crawl in. Then peace, if she desired, might reign until breakfast.

Another and a more fiery partnership was that of a couple of crusty old cowpokes, of whose antics legends have swept the length and breadth of the Montana ranges. They were well past the age when they could stand the rigor of a top hand's life but they would not consider themselves so. If you wanted one you had to hire both and the man who had the colossal gall to offer them kid jobs, such as wrangling, suddenly found himself in danger of not living much longer. What they lacked in youth they made up, when working together, in experience and unquestionable loyalty to the brand for which they rode. Ranchers were always willing to hire them to hold down some remote outpost where younger, and more restless, riders would not stay.

For years, before the drifting itch caught them again, they held down a lonely line camp high in the Crazy Horse country. Here a white man (or, for that matter, even an Indian) seldom intruded upon their solitude, but at regular monthly intervals they rode to town for supplies. Although each had a string of well trained horses, inevitably as the dawn they appeared on main street dragging a wild bronc along for a pack horse. Snubbed between the two horses it could do little but kick futilely at the town dogs worrying its heels and snort at their warwhoops as the boys announced their arrival in town.

These infrequent jaunts to town were

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Ida, usually the occasion for a mild one-night bender. The next morning, somewhat revived by a hearty breakfast but still a bit groggy and edgy, they headed for the store to make their purchases. This was the signal which brought the life of the town to a complete halt as the inhabitants dropped their chores and drifted over to watch the boys pack.

Their purchases made, the clerk obligingly helped them carry the bundles to the hitching rack, and then leaned against the wall to await further developments. The supplies checked, and sorted to make a balanced pack, the recalcitrant brone was led up, snubbed down and blind-folded. With a helpful cowboy at its ears the old-timers took their respective sides of the cayuse and proceeded to load.

Sooner or later, mostly sooner, one would slip around to see how the other was doing. One look and he would burst into a high-pitched ear-burning string of profanity. Eventually, having exhausted his ready supply of every-day oaths, he would gasp for breath and shout, "Hey, you spavined old scissorbill. Aintcha got any more sense than go stickin' that coal oil next to the lard?"

"Leave that lard be, you lamblicker! I stuffed your new Sunday go-to-meetin' pants between 'em to keep 'em apart," the other would shout back bristling like an annoyed porcupine.

"Call me a sheepherder will you? You —!"

The next instant they had disappeared in a rolling mass of arms, legs, dust and more profanity. Presently the dust would settle a bit and one would emerge, disheveled and dirty, sitting on top of the other, pounding his head on the ground and shouting, "Yuh orter knowed better, you old —!"

Where the articles in question went depended upon which one happened to wind up on top and that, in any gambler's language, was a good betting proposition. The matter defiantly settled, they brushed themselves off, bit off another "chaw" and took up where they had left off. But it didn't last long. The other, in his turn, would find something wrong and they would again be down in the dust to look into the matter. Bystanders assisted nobly by shouting encouragement, offering advice and quickly calling attention to any irregularities.

Eventually, when the position of every questionable article had been settled to the satisfaction of one or the other, the tarp was thrown over and lashed down. There was no question but the pair knew the fine points of hitching their future breakfasts to a brone in such a manner that all they had to hang onto was the horse.

The job finished, and while the still hopeful spectators awaited further skirmishes, they slipped across the street for "one for the trail." Shortly they returned and, puffing manfully on a couple of pungent ropes, mounted their ponies

and jockeyed the perplexed pack horse between them. Then, with a rebel yell, a clatter of hoofs and a cloud of dust, they were gone back to the ranges from whence they came. By and by they would again return.

The still laughing townsmen slowly dispersed, back to the humdrum of their daily lives. They sighed and wished that, by some stroke of luck, they might some day have the privilege of watching the boys pack on the trail. The housewives sighed too, perhaps a bit more deeply. Secure in the knowledge that the threatened expansion of the vocabularies of their progeny had again been averted, they gratefully turned the small fry loose. But to them there was nothing to look forward to in the promise that in another moon the boys would return except that they would again have to impound their offspring for the duration.

All parties did not settle their differences so belligerently; some chose more civilized ways. As an example: In the then booming, but now defunct, town of Hellgate arrived a pair who later became widely known as Tincup Joe and Baron O'Keefe. They built a spacious cabin, in comparison with the 8x10 shacks of most of the residents, and settled down to await spring in comparative peace and tranquility.

In due time Tincup Joe acquired a horse—a sorry-looking hammerhead with an evil disposition and an ill-concealed contempt for the Irish. O'Keefe, in return, thoroughly detested the brute and would have nothing to do with it. This unreasonable attitude on the part of the Baron resulted in innumerable and bitter quarrels but O'Keefe stood pat. He would cook supper, keep it hot for hours while awaiting his wayward partner, but "that durn cayuse could go and starve to death!" In the watering places of Hellgate, Tincup wailed plaintively that no matter how urgent the business (poker) that delayed him down town, the Baron would never feed his horse.

Returning belatedly from another "business" session, Tincup detoured to the stable behind the cabin to feed his horse. To his dismay the animal was gone and no amount of searching or inquiring from the neighbors revealed a trace of it. Finally he had to give up, but at daybreak he again took up the search.

He found it dead, some distance away, in a shallow prospect hole. He descended into the hole and, examining it carefully, found enough evidence to convince him that the horse had been beaten over the head. Tincup could think of no one who would kill his horse in such a dastardly manner so he blamed O'Keefe, thereby bringing about the immediate dissolution of their partnership. But to fix blame was not sufficient. Tincup demanded compensation for the valuable animal. O'Keefe merely made noises and gestures intended further to infuriate his erstwhile partner, and the breach in

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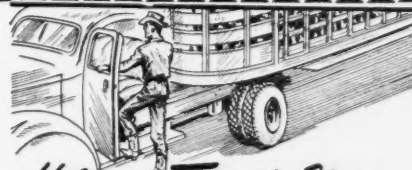
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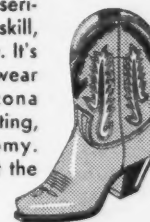
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their relations reached the point where neither of them could any longer stand living in a cabin so recently desecrated by the presence of the other. Both moved in with friends and the mansion on the hill stood vacant and forlorn.

Joe, he later told friends, seriously considered shooting the miscreant on the spot but decided, upon reflection, that his end would be better served by other means. That was too good a fate for one so ornery. Instead, he decided he'd haul the varmint to court and make him pay, while further humiliating him by showing the world through due process of law the true character of this reprehensible reptile.

The case came up before Justice of the Peace "Bishop" Brooks and was the first civil case in Montana to determine the guilt of one Baron O'Keefe, for the murder of the horse, and whether he should reimburse the owner of the animal in the most practical and straightforward manner. First, Tincup swore long and vehemently that O'Keefe, with malice aforethought, had committed premeditated murder by pounding the horse over the head with a fork handle. He supported it with evidence of the Baron's hatred of the animal, his repeated threats against the life of the cayuse and other evidence intended to blacken the character of the defendant. Having fed the crow bait most of the winter, he now contended that it was worth at least \$40, which he asked the court to force O'Keefe to pay.

O'Keefe, in turn, swore that he had never touched the animal, dead or alive, and had merely threatened it to impress upon Joe the necessity of personally attending to its wants. Further, he contended that the brute had no practical value whatsoever and Joe was fortunate in being rid of it.

The Baron's swearing was neither so fluent nor so picturesque as Joe's and the judge, after a judicious period of squinting at the ceiling and "chawin' his terbaccy," pronounced O'Keefe guilty and assessed him \$40 and costs.

Until then O'Keefe had taken the matter lightly, entertaining his friends with hilarious tales of Tincup and his horse. Now the situation was reversed and he found himself the butt of a \$40 joke. He arose in dire wrath to denounce the judgment of the court and seldom has any man used so efficiently, and with such colorful and forceful delivery, that part of the English language usually reserved for most exasperating situations. He would, he promised, take the matter clear to the Supreme Court if necessary to obtain justice.

But Justice Brooks was not to be deterred and sternly told the Baron that, after he had forked over, he could take the case anywhere he pleased—naming one place in particular. He did, however, consider it his duty to remind O'Keefe that the nearest higher court was in Colville, Wash, some distance away, and to

take the matter there would cost the Baron several hundred dollars. O'Keefe saw the light and reached for his poke.

That evening O'Keefe watched with obvious pleasure while Tincup lost the entire price of the horse in a poker game. Then he relented. After all, the hammerhead which had been the main bone of contention was gone and Tincup, with his fondness for poker, was not soon likely to amass the price of another crow bait. So over a few beers, which O'Keefe had to provide, they talked it over and set out to move their belongings back into their cabin. And, in spite of their battling, these old-time partners were intensely loyal to each other.

Honors in this respect must go to a run-of-the-mill horse thief named, quite appropriately, Rattlesnake Jake. He in company with his saddle pard, Long-haired Owens, attended the Lewistown, Mont., Fourth of July celebration and proved without a doubt that a horse thief is no judge of horseflesh by losing their roll on the races. This annoyed them considerably, and to inflate their fallen ego they decided to take the town—that is, as soon as they had paused at Crowley's for refreshments.

Emerging again on the street Jake mounted, but Owens, spying a local resident watching them from across the street, abandoned his cayuse and started toward him. This was as good place as any to start the cleanup, Owens figured, as he swaggered across the street with gun in hand. The man thought so too, and opened fire with a .22 caliber revolver. Wounding Owens in the hand and stomach, he retreated into a store where other townsmen, with guns commandeered from the stock, were waiting to back him up. They opened fire and Owens started a strategic retreat.

A bullet from the first volley caught Jake in the side and he swayed in the saddle. Clutching the pommel he spurred his horse for the wide-open spaces. At the outskirts of town he looked back and saw that Owens could never make it to his horse. Deliberately he reined his horse around and rode back, literally through a hail of bullets as the townsmen concentrated their fire on him. Reaching his partner, he dismounted and with a slap of his hat sent the pony galloping down the street. Side by side, while the bullets kicked up dust around them, they stood in the open street returning shot for shot. Between the two of them they stopped 20 slugs, nine in Jake and 11 in Owens, before they crumpled into the dust. Call it loyalty, or whatever you will, but Jake, when the road to freedom lay open before him, rode back to die beside his partner.

So, Podner, I'd sum it all up about this way: If you chance upon a man and wife slugging it out, linger awhile to enjoy the show. But if, instead, it should happen to be a couple old-time partners—duck, pal, duck! You never know what's coming but rest assured come it will!

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National and N. M. Representatives Oppose Hope Land Measure

SAM C. HYATT, HYATTVILLE, WYO., a second vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association, represented that organization at the hearing before the House Agriculture Committee on the Hope bill, HR 6054.

Mr. Hyatt agreed the federal government is responsible for the preservation of its own lands, and the state likewise with state-owned lands, but he contended that individual owners had the responsibility of conserving what is theirs and that the stockmen were so doing. He believes, if all lands are to be "put into one pot," that such action should then apply also to lands controlled by the Indian Service, National Park Service and Tennessee Valley Authorities. He cited the high production of food by American growers as pretty good proof that they are not ruining the land.

The proposed transfer of all functions, powers and duties of the Bureau of Land Management, with few exceptions, would, said Mr. Hyatt, result in their administration by a man accountable only to the secretary of agriculture with the possibility that a 15-year record of development could be summarily scrapped. He also saw a chance for conflict in the provision that only part of the functions of the bureau would be transferred; he feels that the same objection applies to functions of the Reclamation Bureau being transferred only in part. He thinks also that the move would lead to increased personnel and higher cost, rather than greater economy of operation. Another protest was voiced on the basis that "it would appear to force all farmers or ranchers to join conservation districts in order to participate in the Class A payments referred to," and that "a very strong political bureaucracy" could be built from the fact that conformation to the will and wishes of the administrator is all that would be necessary to receive assistance. And, further, great powers are granted to the secretary to impose permanent restrictions on the use of privately owned lands.

"To me, the most serious and dangerous portion of this generally dangerous bill is section 4, which provides for the appointment with no confirmation by the Senate, and that the appointee is responsible only to the secretary of agriculture, with no authority of Congress to regulate his actions."

As for appointment of a board: "Why was no farmer or stockman or farmer or stockman association given representation? Certainly a farmer or stockman should have a voice in the destiny of his own land if we are living in a true democracy." And: "Paragraphs 2 and 3 would seem to make the secretary of agriculture a complete czar of the whole agricultural economy of this country. He could tell you what to plant, how to

cultivate it, etc. He could acquire lands by condemnation if necessary to carry out the broad purposes of the act."

The witness concluded with a reference to what has made this country "the greatest on earth"—private ownership and free enterprise.

A. D. Brownfield of Deming, N. M., a past president of the American National Live Stock Association, testified on behalf of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association; he issued a statement jointly with J. E. Davenport, who represented the New Mexico Wool Growers Association.

While subscribing to the philosophy that government and land users should cooperate to protect and preserve the basic national resources—land and water—the statement expressed objection of the stockmen to H.R. 6054 because it granted unlimited powers to the chief of one federal bureau, and "could be so administered as to destroy the long established democratic processes."

The conservation of the soil by bureaucratic domination was termed fundamentally unsound, because "bureaus do not lend themselves to true conservation practices, simply because they in themselves are not the occupants or direct users of land." . . . "Moreover, by comparison of management of fee lands under use by private individuals with use under bureau control, in 'most every state it will be found the individual works more in harmony with elemental conditions and disturbances and does a better and cheaper job and continues to maintain any physical structures as are necessary." Legislation based on constructive fundamentals would be welcomed by the land users, said the joint report, but it went on to point out the "unstabilizing effect" and the detriment to the "general public welfare" that would come of the condemnation powers that would be vested solely in the agriculture secretary. There would be no chance for congressional checks or control in what was described as "a very dangerous move."

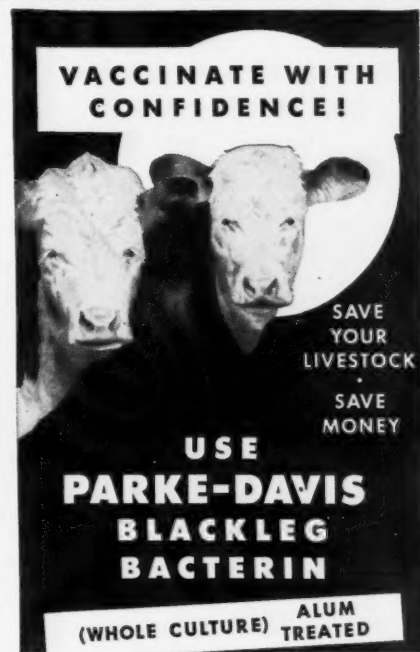
Wentworth Writes Colorful Sheep Story

Colonel Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's livestock bureau for more than a quarter of a century, has combed every available record of the earlier phases of the sheep industry and the result is a complete and interesting 600-page book called *America's Sheep Trails*. The author is particularly well qualified to tell such a story, which contains something of romance and adventure, humor and tragedy, heroism and endurance and even cruelty. The well-bound volume carries biographical sketches and an extensive index. (Iowa State College Press, Ames, Ia.—\$7).

Organization Formed To Study Land Practices

A new professional society of range-men, ranchers and pasture specialists held its first meeting some weeks ago at Salt Lake City. A second annual meeting is planned for the early part of 1949 at Denver. A report of the meeting explains that the organization grows out of the desire of ranchers, range users and technical workers in the range and pasture field for a means of exchanging ideas and discussing methods.

Officers of the new group are: Joseph F. Pechanec of Portland, Ore., president; W. T. White, also of Portland, vice-president, and Harold F. Heady of College Station, Texas, secretary-treasurer.



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DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS



Rounding up the renegade, ridge-riding "broomtails" in the badlands country between Meeteetse and Big Horn River in Wyoming. After the plane had chased them out of ridges and brakes cowboys corralled them.

Can You Afford An Airplane?

THE ANSWER to the question depends on a lot of variables, says the Oregon State College. The private plane may be a costly luxury or a business asset, depending on conditions, needs, amount of use, etc.

W. J. Skinner of the college shows with figures that a third of all airplane owners keep their planes only a year. Another 22 per cent run them two years. The mean period of ownership is less than four years. More than half the former owners gave financial difficulty as the reason for disposing of their planes.

There are about 57 varieties of jobs which airplanes are doing, ranging from aerial surveys to cattle roundups. One enterprising real estate man takes his clients for an aerial view of their prospective purchase to clinch his deals.

Mr. Skinner has fixed up a chart to show cost of airplane use under varying circumstances. In one instance he details a situation where a man buys a \$3,000 plane with a cruising speed of 80 miles an hour. At a cost of 35 cents per quart of oil, 36 cents per gallon of gasoline and \$150 per year for a hangar, and assuming annual use of the machine for 300 hours, the hourly cost of operation amounts to \$7.34 or 9 cents a mile. This includes insurance, depreciation and interest on investment. An automobile, says the AAA, costs you 3½ cents a mile to operate, plus \$1 a day for depreciation. That is for the lower priced cars. Medium cars cost about 4 cents a mile and the larger cars 4½ to 5 cents a mile, plus the \$1 a day in both cases.

The personal plane cannot, however, be compared logically with the automobile for short trips, says Mr. Skinner, nor with railroads and airplanes for cross-country trips. Comparisons are best made with automobiles for 200- to 500-mile trips and with rail and air lines in the 500 to 800 range.

He Visualized A Border Fence

MARY DEE KIPP has written a fine little story in the May issue of the New Mexico Stockman, in which she tells of a fencing venture involving H. A. Jastro, one of the early presidents of the American National.

It seems that early in this century Mr. Jastro, for many years manager of the Kern Land and Cattle Company, with holdings in California, Arizona and New Mexico, heard that the owners of the company (who also controlled the San Francisco cable car company) were discarding great amounts of cable. Having long advocated a fence on the Mexican border, Mr. Jastro forthwith negotiated to take over this cable for the purpose. He intended to heat the cable (about 2 inches in diameter) and separate the strands (about the size of a little finger) to use for the fence.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Three solid trainloads of the surplus cable were dispatched to Separ, N. M., and Mr. Jastro in turn set a crew of Diamond A cowboys to work unloading and separating the cabling. This, however, was considerably easier said than done, as the foreman shortly discovered. The cowboy of 1900 didn't much relish unraveling 2-inch hot-wire cable into quarter-inch strands and, says Miss Kipp, "he wired Jastro that unless he could devise some way the boys could unravel the cable on horseback the men were going to quit;" but "able man that he was, Jastro could not figure that one out."

Instead, he put every spare wagon and team on the job of unloading and hauling the cable to the several ranch headquarters. When that only served to dent the huge pile, it was allowed to get around through the ranch country grapevine that "a lot of good cable for fence building was there for the taking."

Needless to say, the Jastro dream of a border fence separating the interests of his company and Mexico never materialized. Instead, many of the ranchers took away what they could handle of the free cable and built corrals with it; the rest was finally buried by railroad section crews—thousands of feet of it rusting away in the ground to this day—after the railroad had tried a number of times, to no avail, to get the Kern Cattle Company to take the cable off the railroad property. One of the places that still boasts one of the tough corrals made of the cable is Cunningham Ranch in New Mexico's Animas Valley, owned by George A. Godfrey, immediate past president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers.

Getting Rid of Flies

In a course of cattle-spraying experiments in Kansas, one definite result was brought out: That, on the average, beef cattle sprayed with DDT gained 50 pounds more per head than unsprayed cattle. As for materials used, they included ½ per cent of methoxy DDT wettable powder, ½ per cent D13 and ½ per cent Toxaphene. The report is that all were effective—but that none of the newer sprays outshone DDT.

* * *

In Kansas, a county-wide systematic program of fly control with DDT on 650 farms and ranches and six villages is under way. One-half of 1 per cent DDT suspension is being applied to all the 25,000 cattle and 5 per cent DDT to all barns, etc., where flies rest or breed. Purpose of the program is to determine the effect of such wide-area spraying for fly control and possible eradication. Kiowa County will be the first county in the United States to complete such a project under the supervision of the Bureau of Entomology. (The spraying is being paid for by each resident and cattle owner.)

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne



THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER, continuing its westward march, has now crossed the Missouri River and has become a pest to corn growers even in the western part of the Corn Belt, says Agricultural Situation. The borer is known to occur in 28 states and did damage last year in an amount estimated at \$97,000,000. In 1940 it caused damage in the amount of \$6,500,000; in 1946, \$37,000,000. A program is on foot to fight this menace.

ONLOOKERS at the Denver yards saw a heap big animal go over the scales on May 10. It was an old Brown Swiss bull that weighed 2,425 pounds and sold for \$26.90 (a total of \$652).

ACTUAL FACTS and figures, declares the Oregon State College News Bureau in a recent release, do not bear out the oft expressed belief that timber and trees are all owned by "big business." Extension Forester Charles R. Ross

points out that woodland owners in Oregon number close to 45,000 and that 63 per cent of the state's privately owned forest reserves are owned by individuals with holdings of less than 5,000 acres each.

A CHANGE has been made in Colorado's big-game management whereby seasonal hunting regulations are based upon current range conditions. The innovation is made possible by a flexible game law, and permits varying lengths of seasons, extra local seasons and open seasons on either sex of a species at the discretion of the state game and fish commission after full reports on range conditions are received.

A PRODUCTION and Marketing Administration report on farm production and income declares, with reference to cattle and calves, that estimated production in 1947 was 19.1 billion pounds—an increase of about 305,000,000 pounds over the previous year.

Our Beef and Milk Animals

The PRODUCER has previously published late cattle population figures but has not given separate figures for milk and beef animals. The tabulation below, supplied by F. W. Beier, Jr., western livestock statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, gives that breakdown:

Year	All Cattle	Cows, Heifers	Calves	Beef Steers	Cattle Bulls	Total	Milk Animals
1935	68,846	11,151	10,980	5,323	1,673	32,489	36,357
1936	67,847	11,048	10,574	5,637	1,643	32,395	35,452
1937	66,098	10,682	10,395	5,325	1,614	31,245	34,853
1938	65,249	10,132	10,053	5,555	1,599	30,475	34,774
1939	66,029	9,987	10,572	5,192	1,594	30,403	35,626
1940	68,309	10,676	10,936	5,283	1,625	31,877	36,432
1941	71,755	11,366	11,413	6,119	1,685	34,372	37,383
1942	76,025	12,578	12,219	6,596	1,740	37,188	38,837
1943	81,204	13,980	13,239	7,361	1,837	40,964	40,240
1944	85,334	15,521	13,768	7,849	1,968	44,077	41,257
1945	85,573	16,456	12,871	8,329	1,999	44,724	40,849
1946	82,434	16,319	12,565	7,715	1,888	43,341	39,093
1947	81,207	16,469	12,595	7,164	1,847	42,739	38,469
1948	78,564	16,047	12,016	6,798	1,789	41,229	37,335

Personal Mention

Joe B. Finley is now the principal owner of the famous Callaghan Ranch in southern Texas, following consummation of a deal whereunder he purchased 91,000 acres from **David T. Beals, Jr.**, of Kansas City. Mr. Finley, who has been manager of the property for the Callaghan Land and Pastoral Company since 1923, will continue to operate the 240,000 total acreage pretty much as it always has been run.

At Littleton, Colo., all of the registered Hereford cow herd and all female

calves and yearlings have been bought from **Ken-Caryl Ranch** by the **Platte Canyon Ranch**. Excluded from the deal were the herd bulls, a junior herd sire and **Baca R. Domino 21st** which is owned jointly by **Ken-Caryl** and the **Hiwan Ranch** at **Evergreen, Colo.**

The **Joe Cucharras** 3,000-acre ranch near **Colorado Springs, Colo.**, has been sold to **Win-Del Ranches, Inc.** The firm has named its new property the **Camp Creek Ranch** and will handle commercial cattle on it.

May marks the first appearance of **Editor Norman G. Warsinske's Ranch Feature Issue**, which will appear on the first Wednesday of each month as a companion publication to the weekly **Western Livestock Reporter**. The new special edition of the **Reporter** will each month pay a call at one of the hundreds of ranches located in the seven northwestern states.

Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

I guess that perhaps I do a lot of bragging but any one would that had a part in a ranch like this one. All the work is right up to date and nothing left undone. The hay meadows and alfalfa fields never looked better; also the cattle are in fine condition, especially the calves. If nothing happens this will be a banner year on the ranch.

I told you I would write about the wedding of the widow and Tex if they ever got married. Well they did and believe me it was some affair over here on Skull creek. For a while we were afraid it would have to be postponed as Tex was sick. **McDowd**, our ranch medical man, said Tex had some ailment that was too deep for him to determine so Tex made a trip to town to see a doctor and the doctor said he had ulcers of the stomach which were generally brought on by nervousness. Tex then told him he was going to get married for the first time in his 3 score and 10 years and the doctor said that was it, to go ahead and get it over with and the nerves would quiet down and he would get well again. So the wedding was held on the date planned.

All the women around Skull creek had a hand in decorating the schoolhouse for the affair and I mean it was some wedding. The widow had **Mary Pickford** beat at that ceremony. I have told you what a dream she is when she is dolled up. Well, she out did herself that evening, and Tex sure looked fine too. Ever thing moved off with out a hitch. I was the best man and the teacher was the bride's maid. Neither of us had ever acted that part before and when the preacher said do you take this woman for your lawful wedded wife I said I do, and when he said to **Mollie** (that's the widow) do you take this man for your lawful husband for better

or for worse the teacher also said I do. After the ceremony the preacher laughed real serious like and said that I and the teacher were also married but we would have to take out a license. Then all the women there started to cry in sympathy for the teacher but I looked at her and she just grinned at me and did not seem to take it very hard. **Hazel** (that's the teacher's name) said to me Bill you had better go to town and get that license as if you don't that nosey sheriff will be making another trip out to Skull creek. I done that the next day but between you and me I am not yet sure which one of those women I really married, **Mollie** or **Hazel**, but I will keep still about that.

Any how I am getting used to women and the more I see of them the better I seem to like them. The old man says it looks like his ranch is decaying and falling apart when two strong cow hands in their prime of life fall to the wiles of a woman and that he may have to sell out to those oil men, however he also said he might build a little red school house out near the horse corral and put **Hazel** on a salary and let her see if she is able to teach us old dry-jackers any thing at a night school, though he doubts it. Says he thinks most of us have reached our peak in intelligence as it were and in fact may be we are slipping back a little or so it seems at times. I could write a lot more about the guests who were there, the speeches of congratulations made, the presents **Mollie** and **Tex** received but I guess this is enough for now. **Hazel** and **Mollie** are planning our futures for us and as they are both smart we will let them do the planning, probably would have to any way. I have been told that if you always follow a woman's advice you will always be right. I hope so.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

The ambitious itinerary opens with an illustrated visit to the **Bear Creek Ranch** at **Cameron, Mont.**

Presently enjoying a South American trip—ultimate destination the **Rotary International convention** at **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**—are **American National President and Mrs. A. A. Smith**, who left their **Sterling, Colo.**, home late in April and were scheduled to return to the States the first week in June.

Among voyagers just off the travel list is **William A. Braiden** of **Mount Morrison, Colo.** The former owner of the **T-Bone Ranch** at **Antonito, Colo.**, visited the **Denver office** shortly after returning from three months in the Southwest and **Hawaii**.

The bootmaking industry started in Texas by the late **H. J. Justin** will this month move into a big, modern home just east of **Nocona, Tex.**, on a site overlooking the former location of the **Chisholm Trail**. The first pair of boots completely made in the handsome new factory, which provides 30,000 feet of floor space and houses increased equipment, will be a specially designed pair for **Gov. Beauford Jester**. The head of the **Nocona Boot Company** is **Enid Justin**, believed to be the only woman in the world holding such a position.

Arthur F. C. Hoffman, supervisor of the **Black Hills National Forest, Deadwood, S. D.**, will retire June 30. Mr. Hoffman has 37 years and three months of service to his credit and has been a forest supervisor for 31 years.

At **Boulder, Colo.**, (that's where the **Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association** is going to meet, June 24-25) there's a whole manufacturing establishment devoted to the making of bits and spurs. Just before I visited this unique establishment, **Paramount Pictures** men had been there for two days to "shoot" the plant for their "unusual occupations" feature. The plant, I would judge, has 60 craftsmen applying themselves to the various operations that go to make handmade bits and spurs. The **Crockett Bit and Spur Co.** makes more than 100 different types of bits and more than 50 spur designs, and repairs both items.



BUY BONDS TODAY!

The May 29 cover of the **Saturday Evening Post**, by Artist **Mead Schaeffer**, shows a steep road popping out from around a hill, kerplunk into the **Little Missouri**. It's at the entrance to the **Medora, N. D.**, ranch of **Don Short**, former **North Dakota Stockmen's Association** president.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Practical Tips

This is a good time to check into the few repairs that the combine may have needed when harvest was over last summer. . . . Likewise, a \$2 or \$3 spot repair now on vehicles that have been stored may save an implement tire which would cost \$35 or \$40 to replace.

If coccidiosis in your chicks becomes acute it can be checked by changing the litter in the brooder house for five days. Scald water vessels and feed hoppers daily or add one-fourth pound of sulfaguanadine for each 50 pounds of mash and feed every fourth day until the chicks recover, which should be by the eighth or twelfth day.—Kansas State College Extension Service.

The Agriculture Department advises that you order insecticides early because in a few cases there may be a tight supply situation toward the end of the growing season. DDT in all forms is in plentiful supply; rotenone is plentiful now but may be short later; pyrethrum is in adequate supply.

Data on the toxicity of DDT indicates that care should be exercised, the same as for arsenicals and fluorides. For the present, it is advised that in the interest of safety such new materials as chlordane, chlorinated camphene, benzene hexachloride, tetraethyl pyrophosphate and parathion be used only where it is known that residues will not remain or can be effectively removed from the plants after harvest.—USDA.

If you are an insecticide user, read the caution labels carefully. Know what you are using. Determine how, when and for what purpose it should be used. If you don't know, find out. Play safe!—USDA.

For watertight concrete mixes, a water content of not over six gallons per sack of cement is recommended.

Young foals will begin eating grain when about four weeks of age. Grain fed to them will save on milk and keep the mare in better flesh. A mixture of corn and oats, equal parts by weight, on pasture, makes a good ration. Oats and pasture also is a good ration.—Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College.

Where in Nevada bacterial wilt is a serious factor in alfalfa hay production, Ranger is at present the best variety. The Agriculture Department also says that as a hay producer it is good.

GRASS FINDING

A notable paragraph taken from the annual report (for 1947) of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station deals with grass density changes; it states that on numerous small areas in pastures with good grass growth at the time of the 1946 drouth period, loss of vigor and death of grass plants were noted. The condition, states the report, "occurred under all degrees of grazing use, but the dead spots appeared most frequently in the lightly grazed pastures." Luxuriant spring growth of vegetation is believed to have exhausted the soil moisture during the summer drouth before sufficient food reserves were stored in the growing plants and resulted in failure to survive. The reference concludes: "This dying out of grasses was the chief cause of decreased grass densities in the few instances where lightly and moderately utilized pastures lost vegetation density from 1946 to 1947."

SOUTHERN BEEF PLANS

By Stuart Covington

At the agricultural experiment station of Mississippi State College, Professors H. H. Levick and B. F. Barrentine are conducting a research program aimed at proving that grass-fed beef is at least equal to corn-fed. The college will attempt to foster a new livestock breeding and meat processing program throughout Dixie which it is believed "will advantageously affect every southern state east of Texas."

Through the medium of the tests, the college proposes to erase the prejudices which now exist against yellow beef and to give southern cattlemen greater opportunities to aid in supplying the nation's meat need. The main desire, according to Professor Levick, is to "compete (with western beef) on an equal footing (on the market)." At present, it is pointed out, such factors as inadequate pastures, poor marketing facilities and improper promotional facilities

have made it natural for southern cattlemen to ship their animals west for fattening.

BIG CHANCE

A movie company is looking for a 4-H club girl to play in "The Green Promise." Entrants must be under 13. Entry blanks, to be filled out and submitted with photo by June 30, are obtainable from home demonstration agents and county club leaders.

Western COWBOY BOOTS



Made like you like 'em . . . Made to your measure . . . High grade, fancy, hand made . . . Several designs.

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CRICHT BOOT CO.
El Paso 39, Texas

DO YOU WANT TO BE AN AUCTIONEER?

Attend the only Auction College in the United States conducted at an accredited college, with the leading auctioneers in their respective fields as your instructors. Act at once, summer class open to limited number.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF AUCTIONEERING

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MILKING SHORTHORNS

Indisputable records—on farms and in official contests—PROVE that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed. Produce 4% milk, have greatest value of all milk breeds. This TWO-WAY bargaining power makes Milking Shorthorns universal favorite. FREE facts. Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00.

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Most of the things that make a ranch go are offered by the above listed advertisers. Patronize them. And when you do, tell them you saw their ad in the Producer.

CALENDAR

June 3-5—South Dakota Stock Growers 57th annual meeting, Hot Springs.
June 10-12—Nebraska Stock Growers meeting, Omaha.
June 18-19—Osage County Cattlemen's convention, Pawhuska, Okla.
June 24-26—Colorado Stock Growers & Feeders meeting, Boulder.
Aug. 2-4—Labor, Agriculture and Industry forum, Laramie, Wyo.
Oct. 28-29—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
JAN. 11-13—AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION MEETING, NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Jan. 14-22—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

	May 18, 1948	May 15, 1947
Steer & Heifer—Ch.	\$52.00-53.50	\$38.00-40.00
Steer & Heifer—Gd.	51.00-52.50	36.50-38.50
Cow—Commercial	45.00-47.00	28.50-30.00
Veal—Choice	48.00-52.00	40.00-42.00
Veal—Good	44.00-48.00	38.00-40.00
Lamb—Choice	56.00-60.00	39.00-44.00
Lamb—Good	56.00-59.00	38.00-43.00
Ewe—Commercial		18.00-20.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	53.00-55.00	52.00-54.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 18, 1948	May 19, 1947
Steers—Choice	\$32.00-34.50	\$24.50-27.00
Steers—Good	30.00-33.00	23.00-25.50
Steers—Medium	26.00-30.50	18.50-23.75
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	28.00-31.00	24.00-27.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	25.00-29.00	18.00-22.50
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	24.50-29.00	18.00-22.50
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Med.	20.00-24.50	13.00-18.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	22.00-23.25	23.25-24.00
Lamb—Gd.-Ch. (shorn)	27.25-28.00	21.00-22.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	13.00-14.00	9.00-9.50

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	May 1, 1948	Apr. 1, 1948	May 1, 1947	Avg.
Frozen Beef	106,545	131,752	155,471	162,896
Cured Beef	10,811	12,502	10,896	8,553
Total Pork	612,655	661,399	394,421	475,418
Lamb, Mutton	9,243	14,890	10,808	12,578
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	139,497	129,028	127,680	179,995
Total Poultry	153,048	205,745	208,256	149,077

FEDERAL INSP. SLAUGHTER

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
Apr. '48	899	550	3,343	1,045
Apr. '47	1,203	678	3,616	1,322
4 mos. '48	4,174	2,214	15,886	4,776
4 mos. '47	4,977	2,435	16,763	5,372

NEW MAPLE SYRUP

Quarts, \$2.50 each - Half Gallons, \$4.00
Gallons, \$7.50

Postpaid to Your Address

FOUR SPRINGS FARM

Danville, Vermont



TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa

FEED BAG

The feeder viewed the price stampedes,
"It's more than I can pay;
I'll feed my steers on tumbleweeds—
And, mister that's not hay!"

—HOWARD HAYNES.

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1,200 ACRES. One of the most beautiful, best improved and profitable ranches in the state. 500 acres permanent pasture meadows, 200 acres hay, clover, natural meadows and grazing. Extra good Forest permit and Taylor grazing winter permit. Carrying capacity 1,000 to 1,200 head year 'round. Very modern, cement block ranch home with 4 bedrooms and 2 baths, also guest house or foreman's of same construction with 3 bedrooms and 2 baths. Bunk house, large new barn, corrals, loading chute and good fences. Tractors, truck and ample equipment. 250 good Hereford cows with 250 calves. Ranch can be operated by two men. Abundance of water from large canal through ranch. TOTAL PRICE, \$250,000. GOOD TERMS.

2. Nevada

371-ACRE RANCH, on highway, and near good town. 250 acres alfalfa, 60 A. grain, 50 A. native meadows, 5 A. permanent pasture. Abundance gravity water. 3-bedroom home and 2 bedroom house. Electricity, bath. Barns, garage shop, etc. NEW tractor, hay baler, combine, truck and plow. Also two other tractors and all necessary farming equipment. 36 head of cattle, 30 sheep, etc. TOTAL PRICE ONLY \$70,000.00. TERMS \$30,000, balance 15 years.

3. Canada

30,000 ACRE CATTLE RANCH
BELONGS TO English Lord and first time offered. Located about 200 miles from Vancouver, B. C. on paved highway and near railroad, general store, hotel, restaurant. Telephone and telegraph offices at ranch. Stock yards and loading facilities convenient. Greyhound bus service twice daily. Cultivated land, tame hay and wild hay meadows and range can cut 2,000 tons annually. Plenty water on ranch for irrigation and many springs over range. Ranch should carry 2,000 head year 'round. Several sets of improvements, farming equip. Approx. 950 head of fine Hereford cattle, 30 horses and a few sheep included in PRICE OF ONLY \$181,000.

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SYcamore 5-6036

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, COMPARE ANYWHERE FOR \$190 per acre. 369 A. Scott Valley. Small house, large fine barn. 115 A. finest Ladino clover stand, 150 A. beautiful alfalfa. 104 A. Hill pasture, lots etc. This place can't be beat for stock and seed ranching. Marvelous water rights. Pr. \$70,000. 29% down. Laura Brownlee, 14915 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, Calif. Phone State 4-5080.

DOWNEY: 30-ACRE stock ranch. All in permanent pasture. Steel fenced, well, irrigation system, barns, tack room, 3-car garage, 2-bedroom frame home. 15 miles to L. A. \$65,000. Includes 500' on Blvd. Call Topaz 2-4455.

PATTERSON REAL ESTATE,
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PER 100

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KERN COUNTY—Rains are making feed on this range—16,000 acres well watered, west slope of Tehachapi Mts., headquarters, complete, house furnished, bunk house, barns, corrals, loading and branding chutes, electricity, phone, store and school 3 mi. Close to market, good roads, good climate. Where will you find a place like this for \$11.50 per acre for the deeded land of 11,500 acres with the improvements and Gov't permit for 700 head thrown in? Terms.

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BEAUTIFUL, money making ranch homes, beef or Grade A dairy, from 80 to 1500 acres. Prices range from \$5,500.00 to \$70,000.00. Write for listings. Mark Hunt & Son, Sandpoint, Idaho.

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